MAY,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,621—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
31-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st May
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell.....	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4429	800	L Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL..	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd May
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
bAMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	29th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich ..	4 200	650	1th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

The s s NIOBE, Cap't Rassevich, will be despatched as above on the 25th May.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

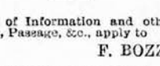
ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	2nd June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DE'TTLESSON, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUMMER.
ICE-WATER JUGS.
PLAIN or HANDSOMELY CHASED, with white porcelain liners, of different sizes.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60, Rs. 65, and Rs. 70.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BISCUITS! BISCUITS!!
FRENCH BISCUITS IN VARIETIES.

Bath Oliver.	Maccaroons.
Dessert.	Malta.
Cocoanut.	Oaten.
Chocolate Cream.	Chocolate Wafers.
Ice Wafers.	Orange Desserts.

And Fifty other Varieties in Stock.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office
N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Contituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the large of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but errone ously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.
There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs. 41 0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs. 41 0
Napier Johnstone	,, 28 8	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.		,, less old 2 ,, ,,	,, 33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	,, 26 0	,, young 1 ,, ,,	,, 30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	,, 26 0	Dubois Lizee & Co.	Prices on application.
Glentromie	,, 23 8	Boutellean & Co.	
		Louis Bechade & Co.	

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.

LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER, THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT-BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE, COLLARS ATTACHED.

Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs	per half dozen Rs. 18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection	,, ,, 21
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin	,, ,, 24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks	,, ,, 36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.

MARCKS & CO., LD., receive regular shipments of the above famed pianos for which they have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for the last five years.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
New **TUNING APPARATUS** has rendered these instruments the most PERFECT PIANOFORTES for the severest climate

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Illustrated catalogues showing cash rate and hire purchase rate free on application at

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH,

WE venture to assert, needs no pushing, as its fame is so well-known all over India and Burma as to make comment superfluous.

During the past few years we have sold some thousands, and in no single instance has the purchaser been disappointed. The very fact that hosts of imitations have been thrown on the market proves conclusively that the CAMPAIGN WATCH stands unrivalled as an excellent Timekeeper.

PRICES.

INCLUDING SPARE GLASS AND MAINSPRING.

In GERMAN SILVER CASE (which will always wear bright) with Crystal Face.	35
In SILVER CRYSTAL FACE CASE	50
Do. HUNTING CASE	55
Do. HALF do.	60

ALL SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PHILLIPS' "DEJEUNER" CLARET
A VERY CHOICE BEVERAGE CLARET.
In quart bottles only, Rs. 12 per dozen.

PHILLIPS' PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
ALLAYS IRRITATION AT ONCE AND LEAVES A CLEAR HEALTHY SKIN.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
Under New and Experienced Management
OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.
Rooms open to sea-breeze.
TERMS MODERATE.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
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GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.

TUESDAY, 21ST,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

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OUR BOYS.

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OLIVETTE.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

SAMULDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.

THE CHAIR OF SANSKRIT in the above Institution is now VACANT, and applications from candidates qualified to fill the same will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th June 1889. Applicants should state terms.

CHAMPAKLAL MANECKLAL,
Honorary Secretary,
Managing Board, Samaldas College.
Bhavnagar, 18th May 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June 1889, at 3, p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and statements of accounts made up to 31st March 1889.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd —To confirm the appointment of Mr J Morris as a Director made by the Board.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1890 and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th May to 3rd June 1889 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
SADANAND BALKRISHNA & Co.*
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 15th May 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of DRAWING and RETAILING TODDY in the Bijapur District, including Tikoti Thana from 1st August 1889 to 31st July 1890. The privilege will include the right of importing Toddy free of duty from the Moglai into the Hungund and Sindgi Talukas for sale within the said Talukas.

Tenders must be for the whole District, and must reach the Collector of Bijapur not later than noon on 2nd July 1889. Each tender must be enclosed in a sealed packet bearing the subscription "Toddy Farm Tender" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes, in guarantee of the *bona-fide* nature of the tender.

Tenders must specify the minimum revenue on account of tree tax guaranteed to Government for the term stated. In addition to the tree tax the licensee will be responsible for all charges for numbering and marking trees licensed to be tapped and for the payment of interest and penalties to which he may become liable under his license.

The tree tax will be at the rate of Rs. 3 for each cocoa-tree, and at the rate of Re. 1 for each date tree and wild palm. In addition to the tree tax a fee of one anna per tree will be levied on tapped trees standing in Government reserved or protected forests or in the beds of tanks, or on the banks of canals, or on waste lands in charge of the Irrigation Department, which extra fees will be credited to Irrigation or Forest Revenue.

The Acting Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and no license will issue without the sanction of the Commissioner of Abkari.

Tenders will be opened in public at noon on 2nd July 1889 by the Acting Collector at his office at Bijapur.

The succes-ful tenderer will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of the terms of the license.

Copies of the license may be seen and further particulars will be furnished on application by the Acting Collector.

J. H. TODD.
Acting Collector.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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				Rs.	A.
Crucifixes	12 inches		.....	3	6
Do.	12 do.	with steps...	.....	4	14
Do.	14 do.		.....	4	2
Do.	14 do.	with steps	.....	6	12
Do.	16 do.		.....	4	14
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Statues of the Sacred Heart of Jesus,		10	inches	1	8
Do.	do.	12	do.	2	10
Do.	Madonna	10	do.	1	8
Do.	do.	12	do.	2	10
Do.	Immaculate Conception	10	do.	1	8
Do.	do.	12	do.	2	10
Do.	St. Joseph and Child	10	do.	1	8
Do.	do.	12	do.	2	10
Do.	St. Peter	12	do.	2	10
Do.	St. Francis Xavier	10	do.	1	8
Do.	Lady Dolours	9	do.	1	8
Do.	do.	11	do.	2	10
Do.	Child Jesus in Crib	3	do.	0	12
Opals, a great variety		6 by 4		1	8
Oleographs	do.	7½ by 5½		0	3
Do.	do.	8½ by 6		0	4
Do.	do.	9½ by 6½		0	6
Do.	do.	14 by 11		1	2
Do.	do.	18 by 12		1	8
Do.	do.	24 by 18		3	8

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club. —Agents : PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re. 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

NO FAMILY should now be without our "KIOTO" Tea-set, for 12 persons, in 27 pieces, for the trifling sum of Rs. 6-14. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THOSE who appreciate a good Cup of Tea, should give a trial to our New Season's Golden Orange Peko at Re. 1-12 per lb. only. A Tea of finest leaf and full of Golden tips with delicious flavour and aroma. Cheapest Tea Depot in India,—DANTRA & Co, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—By a single Gentleman BOARD and LODGING in an English or German family in or near the Fort. Address, "B. P.," care of this paper.

WANTED a MATE for Pilot Schooner. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem; an Officer for the Kennery Life-boat pay Rs. 111 per mensem. Apply personally with testimonials to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable. Price Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE,—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. tins, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

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GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood

A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
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Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

NOTICES.

THE Partnership Business of SHAPURJEE & FRAMJEE, BAZAAR SUPPLIERS, having been dissolved on the 1st instant, Mr. SHAPURJEE KAVASJEE will CONTINUE to carry on the Business of Bazaar Supplier on his own account in the old name of SHAPURJEE & Co, established since 1871.

SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Bazaar Supplier, &c.,
No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Medows Street.
2nd May 1889.

TENDERS are required for the supply of 70 tons of CLARIDGE'S ASPHALTE and 3 tons of BITUMEN.

The whole quantity must be delivered free in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Trucks addressed to the Undersigned at Baroda on or before the 30th day of May current.

Tenders will be received up to the morning of the 22nd instant.

By order,
MURRICHUND GOPALL,
Executive Engineer in charge L. V. Palace, Baroda.

I, REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, residing at No. 862, Parel Road, Bombay, hereby give Public Notice that in consequence of my advanced age all my business affairs are in the hands of, and are managed by, my Agents, Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., and that I have no dealings or transactions with any other persons, and that I have not passed and do not intend to pass my signature to any person or persons other than my said Agents, and all persons are warned against accepting or dealing with any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Acknowledgment, Account, Receipt, or other document purporting to have been signed by me.—Dated 30th April, 1889.

REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND JEYCHUND, KALIDASS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the OPIUM FARM of the District of Khandesh under the minimum guaranteed vend system for a period of three years beginning from the 1st August, 1889.

The tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Khandesh and the words "Tender for Khandesh Opium Farm" should be written on the envelopes. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in token of the good faith of the tender.

Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at Dhulia at 1 p. m. Madras time on Monday, the 10th June, in presence of such of the tenderers as may attend, and will then be referred to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari for orders.

The conditions of the Farm are the same as those of the Farms on the same system in force in other Districts.

The subjoined table shows the sales of opium and the sums bid for the Farms during the past 5 years :—

Years.	Quantity of opium issued to opium farmers.	Amount of duty at 5 1/7 per lb. on the quantity of opium issued.	Amount of License fee guaranteed.	Total of columns of 3 and 4.	Quantity of opium required to be consumed to make up the amount in column 5 at 5 1/7 Rs. per lb.
	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	lbs.
1883-84	9,334	48,003	32,961	80,964	15,743
1884-85	9,195	47,289	31,806	79,095	15,380
1885-86	10,056	51,717	38,743	90,460	17,589
1886-87	10,101	51,948	35,467	87,415	16,997
1887-88	10,451	53,748	35,436	89,184	17,341

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.
Office of the Collector of Khandesh, 17th May 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

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ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

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GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	"	800
Do. 20 "	"	200
Lamps for arc lights	"	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, no corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

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NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE, Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" ...	" 21 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Medoc	" 10 8	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 28 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ...
E Simo & Co.'s	" 19 0	" ...
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 23 0	" ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ...

BURGUNDY
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	...
" "	" 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 1 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	...
Ditto ditto	" ...	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" ...
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 10
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail steamer.
Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Jason (s), from Akyab.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clan Buchanan (s), for Liverpool; and H. M.'s S. Sphinx, Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Joti Babajee, residing at Argyle Road reports theft of Rs. 150 in cash from a box in his room on Sunday last.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius per extra s.s. Chilka will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Canjee Purshotum, residing at Clive Road, reports that on Friday last, the 17th instant, that he had entrusted a cart-driver with ten bags of wheat, valued at Rs. 70, for conveyance to the Prince's Dock, but he made off with the same.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Khanoo, a coachman in the service of Dr. Kirtikar, was charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a brass axle box and two iron spanners, valued at Rs. 3, the property of his master. The accused while endeavouring to dispose of the articles at the Chindee Bazaar was arrested by a police detective on Saturday last. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Annia Appa, a Hindoo lad aged 17 years, who is a labourer employed in the Nicoll Mill at Colaba, on Sunday last was attempting to remove a strap while the machinery was in motion and got his right arm caught in the belting. He was carried round three times, when the belting suddenly broke. The boy's right arm from the elbow was completely cut off. He is at present lying under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

TRIPLE CHARGE.—Succaram Ragoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges of theft of property consisting of silver images and copper utensils of the Collective value of Rs. 4, the property of Bickee, woman, and two others residing at Khetwady 3rd Street. The accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen articles at the Chindee Bazar, and on pleading guilty to three charges was sentenced to an accumulated term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Hercules ... Bripsant.
Operatic Selection	Ruddigore ... A. Sullivan.
Fantasia	Un Reve ... Delaposse.
Valse	The River of years. Liddell.
Gavotte	Stephanie ... Czibulka.
Galop	Vivat ... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A cart-driver named Succaram Rannoo, residing at Byculla, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium with the intention of destroying himself. On Sunday last Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, Pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused, and stated that his client was much depressed in spirits since the death of his two brothers within the last four months. On Sunday there was a celebration of his daughter's marriage, for which occasion accused's wife had not the dinner prepared as he desired it. In a freak of temper he swallowed off a small quantity of opium which was in the house for medicinal purposes, but not such a quantity as would destroy life. The Magistrate, therefore, discharged the accused with a warning.

THEFT OF MASKS.—Savlia Tookaram, a Hindu lad, and driver of a bullock cart, was charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Shewshunker yesterday with theft of two papiermache masks valued at eight annas, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. The accused removed the masks from a box which had been accidentally broken open and which was lying in one of the sheds at the Prince's Dock, and having concealed them in his dhotur, was walking out of the dock gate, when he was searched and detained in custody. The lad's defence was that he found the masks lying on the ground and he picked them up to play with. He was, he said, a new arrival in Bombay, having come from his native country only about a month ago. The Magistrate convicted the accused of criminal misappropriation of property and fined him Rs. 15, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—The opera season at the Gaiety is now very near at an end, Saturday, the 1st of June, being announced as the closing night. It is somewhat extraordinary that the stay of the Stanley Company should have been so prolonged, for a more successful opera season is not within the memory of the oldest European inhabitants in the city, and there is no doubt that had the company opened in November with Miss Gracie Plaisted and Mr Charles Harding at its head, the Gaiety might have been kept open easily for six months. In finishing up, the management has determined to run over as it were the pieces already produced, giving a different one each evening. The only departure from opera this week will be to-morrow, when the interesting old comedy "Our Boys" will be played. To-night the opera is "Giroflo-Girofla," one of the first in which Miss Plaisted gained the applause of the people of Bombay. To-morrow evening "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be played; on Friday "Maratina," and on Saturday "Olivette."

CARELESS DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker, Rama Crushna, hack victoria driver, was charged with driving on the wrong side of the road, and thereby injuring Chimnabai, woman. It appeared that at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the complainant was passing along the Moombadevi Road, when the accused drove up from behind her and knocked her down, whereby she sustained several bruises. The accused was found guilty and fined five rupees, two out of which were awarded to the complainant.—In another case of careless driving, Vujeer Noor was charged with driving his victoria furiously on Sunday afternoon last along the Nagdevi Road, and thereby injuring Hoorbai, woman. It appeared that the accused called out once to the woman to get out of the way, but as she was hard of hearing, being about seventy years of age, she did not listen, and was knocked down. The Magistrate thought upon the evidence that there was no clear proof of negligence on the part of the accused, who was given the benefit of a doubt, and was discharged with a warning to be more careful in future.

THEFT OF THE BACK BAY BATH COMPANY'S TOWELS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Vithul Sonoo, a Maratha, was charged before Mr. Shewshunker with theft of towels belonging to the visitors to the Back Bay baths. Mr. Dulvey appeared for the accused. It appeared that ten towels were missed on Saturday last and one on Sunday. In consequence of the information received on Sunday, Frances Santa Maria, the attendant at the baths, went outside the bath-room door, when he saw the accused running away from the direction of the baths. The attendant pursued him, and the accused, after running about a hundred paces, dropped down a towel to the ground. On being still pursued, he got into the water and was ordered by the attendant to come out, but would not until he was hit with a stone by the attendant. On his coming out of the water, the attendant caught him and made him over to a lascar belonging to the baths. Mr. Dulvey urged that there was no clear evidence against his client. The attendant and the lascar were answerable to the respective owners for the ten towels that were missed from the baths on Saturday last, and they had made up this charge against the accused, and it was a curious circumstance in the case that the lascar was not called as a witness. The Magistrate said he had no doubt upon the evidence that the accused stole the towel, which belonged to Mr. King, a visitor to the baths, which was in charge of the attendant, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a week. On the accused's house being searched by Inspector Stanford four other towels belonging to the baths were found therein, and in respect of them he was charged with dishonestly being in possession of stolen property. On convicting him of the latter charge the Magistrate fined him Rs. 20, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE sailing ship Ta-Hongkong, 635 tons, Captain W H Stainbring, sails to-day for Bangkok via Singapore in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain W Miller, sailed yesterday evening for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE British s s Bimpha, 1,490 tons, Captain C A Landing, which arrived in harbour on Sunday morning, brought a cargo of 2,750 tons of coal. She is consigned to The Bombay Co, Ld.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Jason (s)	Ewes	Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Clan Buchanan (s)	Miller	Liverpool.
	H. M.'s Sphinx	Bolders	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, for Genoa &c.
" Dago, for Kurrachee.
" Bua Pan, for Penang, Singapore and Bangkok.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Barque Ta-Hongkong, Stainbring, for Bangkok.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, MAY 13.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
Apr. 12	Denbigshire s s	Vywyan	London
23	Penguin H M's	Kingsall	Barbera
29	Cauliertoa	Free	Perim
Ma. 3	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
4	Vedra	Lacey	Cardiff
	Heroine H M's	Baiford	Colombo
5	Tagus	Davi-on	Cardiff
6	Harmonie	Dinsk	Antwerp
7	Ormuz	Charlton	Sydney
	Carthage	Baker	London
	Muyun	Low	Perim
	Pigeon H M's G Boat	Floyd	Portsmouth
	Orontes H M's T Ship	McKechnie	Hongkong
	Goldenland	Van Lee	Batavia
8	Africa	Ghadazo	Mussowa
	Tenasserim I G	Casey	Berbera
	Greystoke	Gadi	Cardiff
	Miranda	Fewsley	Rangoon
	Ganges	Alderton	Bombay
	Riverina	Ilbery	Sydney
9	Wileysike	Rowe	Calcutta
	Lombardy	Langborne	Jeddah
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Muscat
	Volturno	Watson	Bombay
	Amazone	Mace	Zanzibar
10	Akbar	Bal win	Bombay
11	Bertie	Ormandy	Cocanada
	Septima	Hansen	Manilla
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay
	Salazie	Boulard	Marseilles
	Henzada	Avern	London
	Dohenzollern	Boedeckar	Bremen
12	Dalhousie I G	Hewett	Bombay
	Alexandrine G Corvette	Prittwitz	Suez
	Strathblane	Cammy	Pondicherry
	Bantam	Schollen	Amsterdam
	Manilla	Trudian	Genoa
13	Arbib Brothers	Marshall	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
Apr. 9	Denbigshire s s	Vywyan	China
10	Penguin H M's	Kinghall	England
9	Chollerton	Free	Calcutta
May 5	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
11	Heroine H M's	Balford	England
12	Tagus	Davison	Persian Gulf
7	Ormuz	Charlton	London
	Carthage	Baker	Sydney
8	Muyun	Low	Hodeida
8	Orontes H M's T Sh p	McKechnie	England
	Goldenland	Van Lee	Rotterdam
9	Africa	Ghadazo	Suez
13	Tenasserim I G	Casey	Bo bay
9	Miranda	Fewsley	Port Said F O
	Ganges	Alderton	London
	Riverina	Ilbery	London
10	Wileysike	Rowe	Jeddah
9	Lombardy	Langborne	Bombay
9	Volturno	Watson	Hull
	Amazone	Mace	Marseilles
10	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah
11	Bertie	Ormandy	London
	Septima	Hansen	Liverpool
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste
	Salazie	Boulard	Australia
12	Henzada	Avern	Kurrachee
	Hohenzollern	Boedeckar	Austral a
12	Strathblane	Cammy	Marseilles
	Bantam	Schollen	Batavia
	Manilla	Crucian	Bombay
13	Arbib Brothers	Marshall	Port Said F O

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

McCalman, Surgn-Major, Bo, Bo Med Serv, from furlough, from England.

MAY 18.

Holloway, Lieut, M S, 2nd Ms Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Grover, Capt, Bl, 2nd Punj Cav, from leave, from England.
Singer, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty,
Walker, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 19.

Leckie, Major, 19th Bo Inf, from leave, from England.
Triggs, Lieut and Adjt Bl, 3rd Dn Gds, on leave, from England.
Sir Wm Seton, Bart, Colonel, Bo, Adjt Genl Dept, from leave, from England.
Churchill, Capt, Ms R A, proceeding to England, from Trichinopoly.
Stuart, Lieut, Bl, K R Rifles, from leave, from England.
Randall, 2nd Lieut, Bl, R W Surrey Regt, from Dublin.

MAY 20.

Hancock, Lieut, Bo, 28th Bo, Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hancock, Col, Bo. Political Dept, on leave, from Kattywar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Macpherson, Surgn, Med Staff, on private affairs, to England.

MAY 18.

Fenwick, Major, Ms, 1st Ms Pioneers, on leave, to England.

MAY 20.

Stuart, Lieut, Bl, K R Rifles, to rejoin, to Chakrata.
Randall, 2nd Lieut, Bl, R W Surrey Regt, to rejoin, to Salon.
Holloway, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Ms Lancers, from furlough, to Kamptee.

MAY 21.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Commandant, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, May 21, 1889.

1. There will be no parade for the Corps on the Queen's Birthday.

2. Capt J W C Leathem, 2-Gloster Regiment, took over the duties of Adjutant from Capt Hodgkinson on the 14th instant.

3. Sergt F W Forde is permitted to revert to Volunteer at his own request from this date, and is transferred to "A" Company.

4. Sergt-Instr J Downing has obtained furlough from the 23rd instant to the 23rd June 1889.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain.
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s— 77 cases and 3 hogsheads brandy, S H Bottlewalla.
Asia s—1 hogshead old tom, C W Patell and Co.
Armenia s—3 packages photographic materials, J Neuberg.
Lycia s—15 kegs chemicals, Rogers and Co.
Clan Macdonald s—200 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—55 cases brandy, S Cowasji; 115 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 1 hogshead brandy, M Rusee and Co; 11 cases paper, S A S Dawood.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—2 cases printing materials, The "Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press."
Rohilla s—2 cases perambulators, S Majoo.
Sutlej s—12 cases slate pencils, E Adamji.
Deepdale s—25 cases condensed milk, C N Patell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—100 cases soap, A Tyabally; 3 cases pianos, Marcks and Co.
Berenice s—6 bales paper, V Vamanrao and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—1 hogshead vermouth, Phillips and Co; 7 cases envelopes, A Esmaljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—1 case eau-de-cologne, M Pallonji; 82 cases window glass, S Essaji; 18 packages medicine, N Moolji and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—550 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co: 210 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Idar s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 110 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee; 45 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 145 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 22 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 14 bales wool and 12 bales goat hair, C Jooma and Co; 80 bales wool, C Nanjee; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Runic s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 976 owts wheat, K Daya; 46 bales wool, C Nanjee; 5,490 owts wheat, Sunday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—500 owts mussoor and 201 owts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 152 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, J Campbell and Co; 455 owts horns, E Peerdina; 50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 600 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 42 owts gum Arabic, W Gamjee; 501 owts myrabolums, J Veerum.
Indra s—192 owts cottonflies, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 dholls coir yarn, A Mahadeo.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—100 bales cotton, and 2,001 owts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—500 owts wheat and 37 owts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Armenia s—150 owts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—1,999 owts, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 19,350 owts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Drumfell s—4,638 owts linseed, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

River Indus s—100 owts sursy seed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 5,000 owts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—700 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Star of England s—35 bales cotton dropping, and 402 owts cottonflies, D Veerjee; 2,001 owts linseed and 4,002 owts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,004 owts rapeseed, 5,703 owts poppyseed and 10,000 owts castorseed, Ralli; Bros 1,000 owts rapeseed, 1,000 owts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Strath Clyde s—1,000 owts poppyseed and 450 owts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 owts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co.
Lycia s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6,003 owts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 700 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Falka s—2,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 650 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 700 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 4,002 owts linseed, Killick Nixon and 150 tons old iron, R Tyebjee.
Indra s—1,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 16 owts myrabolums, S Dharumsee; 272 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 525 owts myrabolums, J Veeram; 20 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Poseidon s—550 bales cotton, S Lockhart, and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Othello s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, N D Sassoon; 50 bales twist, and 146 owts sandlewood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 37 owts flour and 3 owts corunder seed, N Rustomjee; 75 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 133 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co Ld; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twis, P F Talati; 237 owts fishmaws, A Joosub; 45 owts kismiss, and 15 owts apricots, and 18 owts cloves, Quan Lun Ebovo; 45 owts byabole, D Dossa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—520 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 140 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—110 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co; 108 bales twist, S Abraham; 125 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 300 bales twist, The United Merchants Co, Ld.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 14.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut F P Webber, supernumerary on the establishment, 20th Punjab Inf, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Amesbury, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Police.

5th Bengal Light Infantry—Lieut L N Jephson, supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Bengal L I, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Pond, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police.

7th Bengal Infantry—Lieut A H Bingley, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, vice Vaughan, vacated, dated 12th April 1889.

11th Bengal Infantry—Lieut A C Watson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Strachey, seconded for appointment as Private Secy and A D C to H H the Lieut-Governor of the N-W Provinces.

21st Punjab Infantry—Lieut-Col J G T Carruthers, 2nd-in-Comd, to be Commandant, vice Collis, vacated, dated 27th April 1889.

Major G H C Dyce, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Carruthers, and to remain seconded for employment on the Staff, dated 27th April 1889.

Capt W C Faithfull, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Comd sub pro tem, vice Dyce, dated 27th April 1889.

22nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut R M Lowis, supernumerary of the establishment on the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Hardy, appointed to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

37th Dogras—2nd-Lieut A C McCrea, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 22nd April 1889.

40th Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col S B Home, 2nd-in-Comd, 5th Ben L I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Morton, on furlough, dated 22nd April 1889.

Lieut-Col S B Home, 2nd-in-Comd, 5th Beng L I, to be Comdt, vice Morton, retired, dated 1st May 1889

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd-Lieut E C Bayley, Scottish Rifles.

The following postings are made :—Major J C R Glasgow, Dist Staff Officer, 1st class, to the Presidency Dist, but to remain temporarily on the Oudh Dist

Capt R F Gar side-Tipping, Dist Staff Officer, 2nd class, to the Punjab Frontier Force.

In continuation of G O C C, pages 109-111 of 1889, the following changes in the detail officers permitted to attend the course of Garrison Instruction which commenced on the 15th April 1889, have been sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief :—

Capt A N Carr, Ben S C, and Lieut J S Eggington, 2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt, detailed to attend the class at Kasauli, vice Lieuts Wilkinson and Chesney struck off.

Lieut V S Smith, 2nd Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt, and H J Downing, 2nd Batt Royal Irish Regt, detailed to attend the class at Dalhousie, vice Lieuts Vaughan and Welman struck off.

Capt G S Goldsmid, Ben S C, detailed to attend the class at Kurpa Tal, and Lieut Cox, transferred to that class from Ranikhet, vice Lieut Langdale, who will attend the class for the last two weeks only, and Lieut Egerton struck off.

Lieut C M DeGruyther, 1st Battn Suffolk Regt, and Lieut R S Oxley, 4th Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps, detailed to attend the class at Ranikhet, vice Lieuts Audai and Clark, struck off; Lieut Cox, transferred to the class at Kurpa Tal; and Lieut Armstrong struck off.

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 27th April 1889 : Lieut A W Chaldecott, R A, probationer Ben S C.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—1st Battn Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut-Col E Carrington, for five months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Border Regiment.—Lieut H A Moore (Offg Wing Officer on probation 14th Sikhs), to remain at Rawalpindi, studying the native languages, from the 7th to the 9th April 1889, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 4th Jan 1889, page 10.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut-Col A F Jones, on private affairs, to Dalhousie, Mussoorie and Hills north of Dehra, for six months from date of availing himself of it, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

HIGH POSTAL RATES TO INDIA.

THE following correspondence between Mr. Henniker Heaton and the India Office, upon the existing postal rates to India, has just been published :—

" 36, Eaton-Square, S. W., April 1.

" My Lord,—In the interests of all Her Majesty's subjects of whatever colour who live in India, and of all at home who have business or private relations with them, I have the honour to draw attention to the scandalous state of our postal arrangements with the Indian Empire.

The letter rate to British India from France, Germany, and Russia is 2½d., from the United Kingdom 5d. Considering the magnitude of our interests in India, it would hardly have been surprising if the difference had been the other way, and our rate had been half the Continental rates. Again, English newspapers for India and China are now regularly posted in France. One firm in Cornhill saves £1,300 a year by the operation—which is a dead loss to the revenue. In the case of Ceylon, the same British mail steamer which brings newspapers to Colombo for 1½d. each, is carrying newspapers to Sydney, 5,000 miles further, for one-third less or 1d.

This state of affairs, which is on the face of it most discreditable to the organising power of the English Post Office, has been complained of by every Chamber of Commerce in England, and especially by India and other merchants.

I am myself prepared to prove that a letter may be carried from any point on the globe to any other for 1d. at a profit; and that universal penny postage is fast coming within the range of practical politics. But without entering into the wider question on this occasion, I have the honour to inquire whether your lordship, in the interests of the entire Anglo-Indian community, does not see some way of insisting that facilities at least equal to those enjoyed by Continental nations shall be granted to Her Majesty's subjects.

On one occasion the Postmaster-General argued that it was better that our newspapers for India should be posted in France, because if they were posted at home, increased expenditure would be involved 'for sea conveyance from Brindisi to Bombay.' But under contract the Indian mails are carried by the P. and O. Company for a fixed sum, irrespective of their bulk. Not only so, but in many cases the newspapers never leave French hands, are carried in French vessels, so that the English revenue receives nothing on the transaction. In the case of Ceylon, it was argued that Ceylon is in the Postal Union. But France also is in the Postal Union, and none the less charges 50 per cent. less for postage to this English colony than we do. Lastly, the French, who charge 50 per cent. less on Eastern correspondence than we do, spend 50 per cent. more on subsidies to their packet services than we do. The amount voted by the French Government last year for mail steamship subsidies was 25,600,000f., or more than 1,020,000l, as against 641,000l voted for mail packet services by Great Britain. Such facts speak for themselves. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G. C. B.,
Secretary of State for India.

" India Office, Whitehall, S. W., April 16.

" Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., suggesting that the rates of postage on letters and newspapers to India should be reduced by one-half and one-third respectively.

In reply, I am to assure you that Viscount Cross is very sensible of the anomalous state of things to which you draw attention, and that he would view with much satisfaction any reduction in the postal rates between England and India which could be effected without imposing any undue additional burdens upon the taxpayers of the latter country, whose interests he is especially bound to consider.

His lordship desires me, however, to point out that such a reduction, if made, would be made mainly, though not exclusively, in the interests of England and of the English community in India, and that the larger share of any loss of revenue which it might cause must necessarily fall upon the English taxpayer. He considers, therefore, that the matter is one in which the initiative should not be taken by him or by the Government of India. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. GODLEY.

J. Henniker Heaton, Esq., M.P., 36, Eaton-square, S. W."

" Carlton Club, April 20.

" My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 16, 1889, on the subject of the existing high postal rates to India.

I am much pleased to receive your assurance that you are sensible of the anomalous state of things to which I drew your attention, and that you would view with much satisfaction any reduction in the present rates. This expression of opinion will materially strengthen my hands.

You, however, appear to consider that the initiative in remedying the evils of which I complain should not be taken by you, or by the Government of India, and therefore I infer you are of opinion that the first step should be taken by the British Government.

Before addressing the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster-General on the subject, I venture to take the liberty of placing before you one or two facts immediately affecting the Indian Government and its finances, which I humbly submit may fairly be placed before Mr. Goschen and Mr. Raikes in supporting the case.

Up to 1858 the subsidy for the Indian packet service was properly charged to the Admiralty, the mail steamers being regarded as an auxiliary naval power. For some reason, however, this was entirely altered, and on the Post Office was placed the whole burden, although the following protest was made :—'The claim that the Post Office should be charged with the whole expense of this packet or ocean service must be considered as barred by the simple fact that few of the mail packets were established either by the Post Office or for merely postal purposes, their expense being far beyond what such requirements would justify. To assume that these packets were really established for Post Office purposes is to charge the Government with the most absurd extravagance. The West India packets, for instance, were established at a cost of £240,000 per annum, though the utmost return that was expected from letters was £40,000, leaving the £200,000 a clear deficit.' (Post Office Report, 1863.) Subsequently a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that a fair proportion of the expense should be charged to the Admiralty, and that the Post Office should only be charged for the actual transmission of mails. This recommendation has been ignored.

When last year a fresh contract with the P. and O. Company was made a saving of £107,000 a year was effected, making a total of over one million sterling in the ten years' contract. I would ask whether the Indian Government profited by or was credited with any proportion of this saving by the Chancellor of the Exchequer? I may say at once that I have failed to discover in any Parliamentary document any record of such credit to the Indian Government, which is still called upon as in former years to pay into the British purse, as its contribution to the mail service, the same amount as was paid before the saving was made—viz., about £63,000 per annum. I maintain that this saving of £107,000 a year would enable the Post Office to reduce the rates for letters to India to the level of the French tariff. I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for India."

TO PARIS IN SEVEN HOURS.

A CALAIS correspondent says it has now been definitely arranged that the opening of the new harbour and docks at Calais, shall be opened on the 3rd of June, by M. Carnot, President of the Republic, who will be then making a tour through the principal towns the Pas de Calais. The extensive nature of the works will be a surprise to most people. Between two and in three millions sterling have been spent upon the works, which, during the eight or nine years they have been in progress, have proceeded almost unnoticed by the public. The great object which has been kept in view has been the provision of greater facilities for the cross-channel traffic. Enormously powerful sluices have been provided, which will render anything like a jar across the entrance to the harbour impossible. For the mail-packets there are a series of fine covered landing-stages, with steam-cranes to facilitate the shipping and landing of baggage, while a very great saving of time has been effected on the journey to Paris by a double line of rails direct from the docks to the main line, *via* St. Pierre. It has also been arranged that the limited Club express between London and Paris shall commence on the same day. The journey is to be performed in seven hours, the luggage being examined in transit on both sides by the Customs officers. It is stated that the London and Chatham Company will run, in connection with this service, a new train of saloon carriages, built on the American principle.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

DEATH OF MR. CARL ROSA.

MR. CARL ROSA, who had been living at the Grand Hotel in Paris for about a fortnight, died there at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, 30th ult. He caught a cold on the journey for London, but took no particular notice of it. Two days after his arrival he was seized with shivering fits, and had to take to his bed, from which he was not destined to rise. He was attended from the first by Dr. John Fauri Miller, physician to the British Embassy, but he grew gradually worse. On Monday it became evident that the patient was suffering from acute peritonites, and another physician was called in for consultation. The case was pronounced hopeless, and telegrams were dispatched to Mr. Augustus Harris and other personal friends, who, however, did not arrive until five o'clock on Tuesday morning, two hours after Mr. Rosa had breathed his last. There were present at the moment of death Mrs. Rosa, Mademoiselle Van Zant, the famous American prima donna; Dr. Miller, and two or three other friends. Mr. Carl Rosa was well-known in artistic and literary circles in Paris, and the news of his death caused a painful impression among the hundreds of celebrities who thronged the Salon at its opening on Tuesday. The news will also cause many regrets in all musical centres throughout the country, and nowhere more than in Edinburgh, where he was well known.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

Carl August Nicolas Rosa was born at Hamburg on March 22, 1843, and was educated as a violin-player. At the age of sixteen—that is to say, shortly after he terminated his early connection with Edinburgh—he had made such progress with his instrument that he was sent to the Conservatorium at Leipzig. In 1866 he came to England and appeared in March of that year as a solo player at the Crystal Palace. After a short stay in London he joined Mr. Bateman in a concert tour in the United States, and there met Madame Parepa, whom he married at New York in February 1867. His wife's success on the operatic stage led to the formation of a company, which Mr. Rosa managed and conducted, and which included many foremost artistes in its ranks. Early in 1871 Mr Rosa returned to this country previous to making a lengthened visit to Egypt. In 1874 Madame Parepa's death was a severe blow to Mr. Rosa, and threatened to seriously impair his health, until, acting under medical advice, he again got into harness as the only way to avoid a catastrophe. It was then (September 1875) that he resolved to try the fortunes of English opera, opening at the Princess' Theatre. The musical success to which Mr. Rosa attained in this venture is now a matter of history. He had undoubtedly many difficulties to face in carrying through the task he had set himself; but the consciousness that his enterprise was thoroughly legitimate bore him up in circumstances which would have made many a less energetic man throw up his scheme in despair. His success in English opera has been from the first slow, but sure, because Mr. Rosa was a genuine musician, besides a clever manager, and the efficiency and excellence of his companies soon made him the recognised head of operatic ventures in the provinces. Only a few days ago he had entered into an agreement to co-operate with Mr. Augustus Harris in his Italian opera season at Convent Garden, and it was believed that the union of the musicianly and artistic judgment of Mr. Rosa with the great managerial energy and popularity of the lessee of Drury Lane, would result in a great rais ng of the level of operatic performance both in London and in the provinces. This, however, was not to be, for Mr. Rosa has been suddenly cut off while in Paris, presumably in search of singers for the coming season.

RUSSIAN ECCLESIASTICAL INTRIGUE IN SERVIA.

ACCORDING to the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, the return of Archbishop Michael and the two exiled Bishops Jeronimus and Moisieje has been positively fixed for May 5 or 6. Two steamers with bands of music and deputations will go to meet the prelates at Turn Severin, and will bring them back in triumph to Belgrade. I cannot state with certainty whether Archbishop Michael has received a formal invitation from the Servian Government to return. The Archbishop has a great notion of his own dignity, and a few days ago he was declaring that he wanted something more from the Government than an intimation that he was at liberty to return. Without being sure on the point, I have reason to believe that concessions have been privately made to the Archbishop on this subject, and that he on his side has stated that he cannot resume the Metropolitan see until the relations between Church and State have been definitively settled by the Skuptschina. This would be only consistent with the Archbishop's past conduct, for, as will be remembered, he was deposed by the Pirotchanatz Cabinet in 1886 for summoning a Synod and instigating the Bishops to refuse obedience to a law which imposed a poll-tax on the clergy. The Archbishop denounced this law as simoniacal, and vowed that he would not comply with it. The Cabinet answered by deposing him. The Archbishop was not exiled, but betook himself to Russia of his own free will, and has lived there ever since.

M. Ristitch, who would have been glad to see him remain in Russia a little longer, seems now to have made a virtue of necessity, and the organ of the Liberal party, to which he belongs, hails the return of the Archbishop and his brother-prelates in the following terms :—"We hear that the Bishops will soon be restored to their legitimate rights. The hopes of the Vienna journals as regards the existing order of things in the Servian Church will therefore not be realised. The era of foreign influences is past, and the time has come for giving satisfaction to rights which have been trampled under foot. We are about to witness the triumph of the Orthodox Church in Servia—a thing desired by the whole nation."

The plain English of this, says the correspondent, who it must be remembered is strongly anti-Russian, and not always accurate in his jud

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

OWING to the usual ante-monsoon change in the day of departure of the weekly P. and O. steamer, another mail will be despatched to-morrow ; but as only three business days have elapsed since the date of our last report, we have not much to chronicle this evening. Cotton has become quiet again in sympathy with the less encouraging news from Liverpool. Linseed and Rapeseed have been active and advancing ; but Wheat has been dull and declining. Exchange, under the influence of dear money, has been steady when not firm, and our quotations are 1-32d. higher than they were last Thursday. Four per cent. Government Paper has receded ⅛ per cent. Freights are firmer, but with little *bona fide* business passing at the enhanced rates. There is rather more doing in Imports, and forward business especially shows more signs of animation ; but the limits attached to the bulk of the indents now going home have no chance of being accepted under present circumstances.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	3,81,786
„ „ Branches	Inc. „	36,259
Other Deposits	Dec. „	9,26,086
Government Securities	Inc. „	37,508
Loans	Dec. „	11,35,123
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	2,37,733
Cash with other Banks	Dec. „	61,017
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	72,699

Although the Bank's statement issued this afternoon shows only the small increase of three quarters of a lakh in the Cash Balance, this has been partly owing to Government withdrawals ; for it will be noticed in the abstract given above that while private Deposits had diminished sensibly, there had been a considerable decrease in the aggregate in Loans and Bills discounted, and the net falling off in the trade demand is represented by about 4½ lakhs. This decrease may now be expected to become more marked as the busy export season draws to a close ; but meantime there has been a scarcity of money with the Banks, which has had the effect of strengthening Exchange, though in the bazaar money is hardly dearer than it was. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened steady on last mail day at the quotations given in our last report, and closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. in three months' sight Credits, business having been done at 1s. 4 7-16d. and later at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the mail and at 1s. 4 7-16d. for to-morrow. On Saturday an advance of 1-32d. was quoted in demand Bank Bills at opening, and the market continued steady throughout the day. Mercantile Paper came out to a moderate extent at 1s. 4 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this and 1s. 4 7-16d. for next mail and 1s. 4 13-32d. was offered for June. Forward Bank Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for June transfer and 1s. 4⅛ for July ; and some ready, for cash, was done for a small amount at 1s. 4 5-16d., but could not be repeated. To-day the market has been very steady to the close at the last previous rates for ready and forward delivery. The supply of Bills is limited, and there is little demand for the media of remittance. We quote :—

Bank Demand	1s. 4 5-16d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 19-32	„
Francs	3 do.	1·73½	„
Do.	6 do.	1·74½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was rather active when our last mail left, with some movement in rates. Opening on Friday at 99 15-16, the cash prices advanced to par ; but the rate was not maintained, and at closing 99⅞ to 15-19 was quoted. For the next account 100 3-16 was the quotation for a time ; but strong buyers coming forward, 100⅛ was soon named, and a good deal was booked at that rate. For the 30th June account 100⅜ was the quotation, but with little doing. The market remained steady to the close of the week at 99⅞ for Fours for cash and 100⅛ buyers for the June settlement. For the next account 100 1-16 was named for a time ; but buyers again appearing the rate advanced to 100⅛, at which a fair amount was booked. To-day there has been little doing again. The cash rate for Fours was steady at 100⅜ till the afternoon, when the price closed at 100 15-16. For the two next accounts there have been buyers at 100 1-16 and 100 3-16, respectively, but not much has been booked at the rates. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104⅛ has been the quotation since last mail.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 108 and 97 respectively.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—About 1,300 packages of *Imported Goods* have been taken from the bazaar since last Thursday ; but there has been no change in the position or price of any description of manufactures, unless it is a decline of one anna per piece in a rather favourite make of *Bleached Shirtings*. The operations of up-country buyers have been curtailed from the cause referred to in our last report ; but dealers have firmly maintained their previous rates for *Staple Grey* and most other cloth. The market for *Local Goods* is also unchanged, and about 900 bales have been taken during the past four days.

YARNS—*Imported* twist is out of request, and only a small business is passing ; but rates are quoted as before. In the absence of fresh news from China regarding *Local Spinnings*, prices are unchanged. Spinners have continued to offer 20s. at somewhat higher prices ; but they have met with little response from buyers. The sales since last mail are estimated at about 1,500 bales.

METALS—*Copper* is steady at our previous quotations ; but there is not much doing. In *Yellow Metal* a moderate business is being done, and the market is firm at an advance of 8 annas per cwt. *Iron* is quoted at last prices and the market keeps steady, but business is still on a small scale.

COALS.—A small retail business only has been passing ; Cardiff coal, however, has been in better demand, especially for ready lots in harbour. A fair amount of bunkering orders have been put through during the past few days, owing to steamers being diverted to outports. For forward coal there has been no inquiry ; and the tendency is still downward for English coal. We quote :—

Cardiff	Rs.	22½ per ton.
West Hartley	„	18 „
Welsh Hartley	„	16 „
Scotch	„	15 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The firmer tone which prevailed in this market last Thursday, consequent upon the receipt of rather more encouraging advices by wire was well sustained on the following day, when a considerable business was transacted at a partially small advance in prices ; but on Saturday, with weaker news from Liverpool, a quiet feeling set in again, and has since continued, exporters and local consumers alike retiring from the market to a great extent, and business consequently being upon a small scale. The principal purchases since last mail have been in Bengals at Rs. 192 to Rs. 206, Dharwar at Rs. 230-30½, Compta at Rs. 205½-6, Barsee at Rs. 215, Dhollera at Rs. 212-23, Dhulia at Rs. 209, and Julgaum at Rs. 216 ; small lots to have also been taken of Akola Ginned at Rs. 218, Veerumgaum at Rs. 210½, and Coimbatore at Rs. 220 per candy. The market closed with a rather steady feeling this evening, but with quotations showing a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Bhownuggur, Julgaum, and Khangaum, and an advance of Rs. 2 in Dharwar, which has a good deal attracted the attention of shippers.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 208	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 199	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	„ 193	= 4 1-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 229	= 4¾d.
Do. Good „	„ 222	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair „	„ 214	= 4 17-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 219	= 4 17-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 212	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„ 206	= 4 9-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 222	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 213	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good	„ 208	= 4 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine	„ 236	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 227	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	„ 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (June)	„ 231	= 4 25-32d.
Westerns, Good „	„ 216	= 4¼d.

WHEAT, in presence of continued dull accounts from home, has not been wanted by exporters, and supplies being upon a liberal scale (though about over a million and a quarter cwt. less from the beginning of the year than they were in 1888). Prices have at length given way somewhat, and we now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	4-10-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	4-9-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-8-0	„
Red Delhi	4-2-0	„
Hard Yellow	4-6-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	4-7-0	„
Hard Red	3-15-0	„

SEEDS.—A large business continues to be done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and prices have further advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in a strong market. Other descriptions have been comparatively neglected and are unchanged in value. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-15 p. cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	„ 7-5 to Rs. 7-6 „
Do. Cawnpore	„ 7-1 to Rs. 7-2 „
Do. do. Red	„ 6-10 „

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	988½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct.	200 / 140
Badhan Pilez Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	180
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	845
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	410
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	357
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	100
Navier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	362½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	50
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	90
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	105
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	1325
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,300	500	100	Rs. 30	153
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	125	Rs. 10	37
Western India Flour Mills	000	1		Nil.	40
M. M. Mody & Co.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	265
Broul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 13	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	375
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co.	400	230	...		210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	112½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	437½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	550
New Indian Press.	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press Co.	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
olkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-15
Carolas	„ 250
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	
Bar Silver, 17½ bettermess	105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 23-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-8
Pekin	„ 23-1-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 15-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 15-64d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 5-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
France	3 Do do.	1·76
Do.	6 Do do.	1·77½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	60 days do.	98⅛
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	220½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th May as compared with the statement of the 11th May, 1889 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 11. Rs.	May 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,44,081	67,62,295
do. at Branches	33,35,024	35,71,273
Other Deposits	2,60,55,842	2,51,29,756
Post Bills	6,244	8,034
Cash Credits undrawn	4,78,956	4,52,335
	Rs. 4,98,70 147	4,85,73,693
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	43,46,564	43,84,072
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	26,52,929	26,81,201
Loans on Security of do	1,12,47,772	1,01,12,649
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,063	5,963
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,22,66,043	2,20,28,310
Stamps, &c.	26,231	26,259
Dead Stock Rs. 6,11,096		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,26,084	3,26,096
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,14,922	1,53,905
Cash and Currency Notes	87,82,639	88,55,338
	4,98,70,147	4,85,73,693

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HAMNETT—April 23, at Sydenham, wife of F H Hamnett, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
MAYNE—Apr l 24, at Whaddon House, Bruton, wife of Maj M Mayne, late Commandant of the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MOIR—April 25, at St Mathew's Church, Bayswater, Ernest Chester Anderson, M R C S, L R C P, son of late Col C P Anderson, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Mary Chester Moir, daughter of late Col G Moir, C B, of Scotstown, Aberdeen, and of the Royal Horse Artillery (Bengal).
HARFORD-BATTERSBY—IMPEY—April 25, at St Peter-le-Bailey, Rev G Harford-Battersby, Rector of Middle Clayton, son of his Rev Canon Harford-Battersby, of Kenswick, to Helen Antoinette, daughter of Col E C Impey, C I E, late Bengal Staff Corps, of Oxford.
MACFARLANE—CORY—April 27, Aylmer Alexander, son of late Rev J R Macfarlane, M A, Senior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, to Marie, daughter of late W Gillett Cory, M D, of Clifton.
PENNY—BIRD—April 25, at the British Embassy, Rome, William Henry Pesoney, of Queen Anne's Gate, to Emily Honor Bird, widow of C J Bird, late of Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BUSHBY—April 28, at The Bolton, South Kensington, Major-Genl J T Bushby, late Judicial Commissioner of Berar, H A.D.
CODDINGTON—April 25, at Winchester, Col F Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, (late Bengal Horse Artillery), aged 50.
DALMAHEY—April 27, at Forres-street, Edinburgh, James Dalmahey, late of the Hon East India Company's Service, aged 89.
GOUGH—April 25, at Rathronan House, George Gough, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 87.
JACKSON—April 23, at St Helen's, Preston, near Brighton, Gen G Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps (formerly Commanding the 2nd Bengal Cavalry), aged 76.
LUDDY—April 28, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt C P Luddy, formerly of the P and O Company, aged 52.
MACAULAY—April 28, at Norfolk-square, Brighton, Mary, wife of Hon C Macaulay, C I E, of the Bengal Civil Service.
PAYNE—April 25, at Grosvenor-gardens, Ealing, Emily Georgiana Howard, child of John Payne, of Southern India, aged 11.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WANN—May 20, at the Tract Society's Buildings, Bombay, the wife of the Rev A B Wann, Church of Scotland's Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STAPLETON—CARNEY—May 15, at St Anne's Church, Byculla, by the Rev Father Reuter, John Stapleton, to Cecelia Carney. No cards.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1889.

WITHOUT committing an indiscretion we may draw attention to the remarkable and hopeful statement to which our well informed London correspondent gives prominence in the letter which we publish this morning. That statement speaks for itself. It tells of an intention to which effect will probably be given this year—perhaps next month. And if the same success attends the measures in contemplation which has crowned the bold and well considered policy which has enabled Mr. Goschen to procure for the English tax-payer a large reduction of the interest payable on the National Debt without injuring the national creditor, the despondent and well nigh despairing holder of the Indian rupee will have reason to rejoice exceedingly. When things are at their worst they generally mend ; when the night is darkest the dawn is near. There have not been wanting Cassandras to prophecy that the United States will soon grow weary of putting up silver ingots in the national vaults and issuing currency notes to represent them, and that at one moment or the other the silver hoarding of years will be thrown in the markets of the world, reducing the rupee first to a shilling, and ultimately to ten pence. The coining of silver money, it is pointed out, was found to be irksome and wasteful ; no one cared for silver bits, and they were never absorbed into the circulation ; the recourse to the storage of bullion and the creation of an enormous amount of paper money representing it, was evidence of a desire to break the truth to the silver kings that their day of protection was coming to a close, and General Harrison and Mr. Blaine were believed to be men capable of overwhelming all the old countries of the world by a deluge of silver—if the said nations of the world did not see their way to an arrangement which could give to the silver accumulating with such appalling rapidity in the American coffers some chance of enhancing its value. This outlook has certainly been present to the minds of those who take thought of the possible results of the plethora of silver in the United States. That the rupee, which has fallen from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., might fall still lower and lose another two-pence, or even six-pence, none can gainsay. Such a fall might or might not result from the aggravation of the conditions which have hitherto operated so disastrously, but there is no reason whatever to doubt that a catastrophic drop might bring matters to a crisis in the countries which, like India, are dependent on a silver currency. This is not at all an exaggerated representation of the apprehensions which have oppressed the minds of many intelligent observers of the tendency of things. In the interesting article contributed to the current number of the *National Review*, to which our London correspondent refers, it is actually argued that as certainly as the breaking down of the bi-metallic bridge which was upheld by France and the Latin Union, put an end to the condition of things which enabled India to pay her interest on gold loans at the rate of rupees ten to the sovereign and added one-third to the Indian debt, "if our cousins across the Atlantic grew weary of well-doing and also discard their legal tender silver every mill in Manchester would be closed, the rupee would fall to six-pence, the National Debt of Egypt would be repudiated, while England would be flooded with foreign produce, and British manufactures shut out from India and China." Without accepting this extreme view of the case, we may judge by the fact that it finds a place in a paper dealing with the factors of the silver problem that the possibility that the American silver may not be indefinitely kept out of the general market is present in the minds of those who give attention to this subject. Those considerations give point and meaning to the necessarily guarded communication which we receive from London under date May 3rd. The telegraph further informs us that before the end of the present month the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will receive a deputation composed of members of both Houses of Parliament to discuss the subject of bi-metallism. The India Office will be represented by Sir Louis Mallet, and several Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Societies will also send deputations. On June 4 a motion in favour of an International Monetary Convention will be introduced into the House of Commons, and as Mr. Balfour will support it and Mr. Gladstone oppose, the motion will naturally be regarded as having the approval and sanction of the Government. That Mr. Gladstone as the head of the Opposition should criticise and canvas a motion so novel and so important, is a matter of course, but that cannot materially affect the result, seeing that presumably the motion will have behind it the voting power of the Conservatives, who will follow Mr. Balfour, and the Liberal Unionists, who place full confidence in Mr. Goschen's financial capacity. As everyone knows, in times past, while all other countries were ready and even anxious to concert measures to rehabilitate silver, the British Government, yielding to the influence of great London capitalists who have under their control the gold of the world, always stood aloof and declined to move. This attitude would still, no doubt, be preserved notwithstanding the growing difficulty besetting the Government of India, if opinion in Northern England had not been influenced by the steady decline of British exports to the remoter East, where the difference in exchange tells heavily against the Lancashire millowners and in favour of those of Bombay. If Parliament approve the idea of an International Monetary Convention, the Government will find no difficulty in coming to an understanding with the Continental Powers and America, which would rehabilitate silver. Whether this would be an unmixed gain to India is of course a question ; but there can be little doubt that it would bring about, for a time at all events, a rebound of the rupee, which might carry up to nine pence, and "keep it there !" That is the rub.

IT has been known for some weeks that great dissatisfaction has been felt in the ranks of the Forest Department at the appointment of Mr. C. E Steele, an uncovenanted Assistant Collector of the Sind Commission, to act as Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, during the absence of Colonel McRae on three months' privilege leave, and that a shower of remonstrances and protests had been addressed to Government on the subject. The Deputy Conservators of the Department serving in various parts of the Presidency have, it is understood, represented that the appointment of an outsider is not only a reflection upon them personally and upon their profession, but is a hardship, inasmuch as it deprives them of the acting allowances which would otherwise have been distributed amongst those who obtained the step, and still more deprives them of the experience of serving in the higher grade to which officers of zeal and interest in their work rightly attach great importance. Government have now, we hear, issued a resolution upon the various appeals submitted, in which the motives which actuated them in appointing an outsider who happened to be on the spot are explained, and all intention to cast any reflection upon the Deputy Conservators serving elsewhere is disclaimed. The resolution refers the remonstrants to rule 1 of section 5 of the Acting Allowance Code, which lays down the principles upon which acting appointments occasioned by absence on privilege leave should be regulated, and it is intimated that the appointment of Mr. Steele has been made in accordance with these principles. The rule referred to runs as follows :—"As a general rule the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot can the deputation of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed." The disclaimer put forth by Government of any intention to cast a slur upon the professional competency of the officers who have felt themselves aggrieved by what looked like supersession, will doubtless be received by them with gratification, but we doubt if the rule quoted will be accepted as relevant or as really disposing of the grievance. It is true it is laid down in the rule as a general principle that the transfer of officers from distant stations is to be avoided as far as possible, and is to be resorted to only when there is no suitable officer available on the spot, but this is precisely the point which is in dispute. The Forest Department is a technical department, the due discharge of the duties of which requires special and prolonged professional training. Can an outsider who has not enjoyed the necessary training be said to be available within any reasonable construction of the language of the rule ? Would the Public Works Department admit that an untrained outsider might serve at a pinch and be considered "available" for engineering duty ; would the Medical Department, or the Legal, or the Telegraph, or any of the other departments in which special training and special experience have been undertaken and gained by the expenditure of money and time ? The question is one of general application, and is of interest to all the members of all the technical departments serving under Government, and it is to be hoped that the *pros* and *cons* of the present case, which appears to be a typical one, will be thoroughly threshed out and a settlement consistent equally with the public interests and the interests of the services concerned, arrived at and recorded for future guidance. The rule of the Acting Allowance Code relied upon by Government cannot certainly be considered a settlement. As we have shown, it not only does not settle the question involved in the appointment of Mr. Steele to act as Conservator of Forests, but does not deal with it either one way or the other.

THE model State of Janjira, whose official publications are marvels of punctuality, has already issued its administration report for the year ended 30th April last. Its initial chapter is a key-note to the whole, the year under review having been "one of progressive development and increased prosperity in all branches of the administration." It is a veritable "Happy Land," where "peace and rest for ever dwell." This is virtually the tenour of the report, "Public tranquillity remained undisturbed. Despite a somewhat unfavourable season, the financial position of the State gained considerably in strength." To the time-worn question, Is life worth living ? the inevitable reply must be "Yes, in Janjira," for there are neither bickerings nor strife, nor cares as to money matters, no lamentation as to the diminishing rupee. The convention as to the excise administration worked most smoothly. The Assistant Collector examined the customs and salt arrangements and was fully satisfied with them. The *personnel* of the administration remained unchanged ; the Nawab Saheb remained in good health, and was able to devote uninterrupted attention to the affairs of the State, notwithstanding that "he visited Poona early in July last and stayed there for about three months." Surely, this is equal to any of the ideal commonwealths. The year was marked by an almost entire immunity from crime of a serious nature. No cases of homicide, dac

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KING OF ITALY GOES TO BERLIN.

ROME, MAY 19.

His Majesty King Humbert has started for Berlin to pay his promised visit to the Emperor William.

THE STRIKES IN WESTPHALIA.

BERLIN, MAY 19.

The majority of the coal miners on strike in Westphalia will resume work on Tuesday next.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S SUCCESSOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 19.

General Ignatieff will probably be appointed Chief of the Police and practical Minister of the Interior.

THE THIBET-SIKKIM QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The *Pioneer* says :—Some communications have passed between Mr. Paul and Mr. Hart which seem likely to lead to renewal of negotiations on the Thibet-Sikkim question. The matter, however, is still in its initial stage.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 20.

Nearly seventy-five delegates from different districts arrived this morning, and were received in the Joshi Hall by Sirdar Bahadoor Deshmookh. The subjects chosen for discussion are twelve. Regular meetings of the Conference will commence from to-morrow at four in the evening in the Joshi Hall. On the first two days the provincial questions will be discussed, and on the third the questions of the funds and organization of this year's Congress will be discussed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Kurrachee this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais arrived here on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock.

MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 21.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 18th, arrived here to-day, and the same Company's steamer Bormida left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 20.

Mail steamer Victoria from Australia arrived.
French mail steamer Tibre from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 20.—Pressure has risen briskly in Bengal, Oudh, and over the Western Desert, and slightly on the south-west coast, and over Central India it has fallen slowly. Elsewhere the distribution is complicated. Small depressions are shewn near Madras and near Akyab, and there is a larger low-pressure area over North-Western India. Readings are high on the west coast and over the South and south-east of the Bay. Winds are very irregular on the south-west coast, but fairly normal in direction. Elsewhere, though cyclonic, the circulations exist around the depressions near Madras and Akyab. Temperature has fallen briskly in Bengal, and is now below normal. The average is still in excess in all other provinces. Rain has fallen in Assam, Lower Bengal, Burma, north-west of the Punjab, and in the peninsula.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr W Cooper	Mr J Richardson
Mr F O'Meara	Dr Bullock

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T A Bulkley	Mr A Castleburg
Capt V A Fowler	Captain Vaughan
Mr and Mrs Morse	Col G E Hancock
Mr R B Dow	Mr P Acatos
Lord Bunning	Mr E Shoit
Capt Lewis	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Col Jackson	Mr C H Armstrong
Mr H T Davies	Mr Buchanan
Mr R H Baker	Sir H M and Lady Plowden
Capt F Cole	

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr W Steffen.
FOR SUEZ.—Mr Peter Lorenzo.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt J L Parfitt, 28th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Fletcher and infant, Mr and Mrs Shilstone and two children, Mr H B Knowlys, Mr Parkaschonn's son, Surg-Major W Patterson, Mr R Richardson, Mr W Wright, Mr Pickering Clark, Mr Bannister, and Mr Norman.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr S Tomlinson, Mr T Bernard Hall, Col H M Evans, Mr S Sinha, Mr G A Witt, Mr Halliday, Mr Packup, Mr W A Thurman, Mr James Dickson, Mrs Chard and child, Mr V Philips, and Mr H Lawrence.
FOR PLYMOUTH.—Mr C Bayley.
FOR MALTA—Capt F C Bower, R.A.

THE weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills shows an amount to be remitted during 1889-90 to be £14,689,900 ; remitted from 1st April 1889 to 11th May 1889, £2,043,000 ; balance to be remitted from 12th May 1889 to 31st March 1890, £12,646,900.

PRINCE MALCOLM KHAN, the Persian Minister, says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who is making arrangements for the arrival in England of his Sovereign, is one of the gentlest, the best known, and most popular of all the "dips"—to use Mr. Morley's abbreviation—in London. The Prince is not precisely informed as to what is the Shah's object in this journey. There is really no great significance in this second visit of the senior Sovereign of Asia to the senior Sovereign of Europe. All His Majesty's servants know is that the Shah enjoyed his last travels, and so repeats them. Last time he collected in England some ideas, which appeared in his published diary, a few very unimportant pictures, which hang in his palace at Teheran, and an album full of the portraits of British actresses and professional beauties, which travellers say may also be seen in the same palace. Since then he has introduced the electric light, the first statue, and the first railway amid the mud-built houses of the Persian capital ; and it is quite certain he is not now coming with any notion of adopting County Councils or Parliamentary Government.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, who arrived in London on the 24th April, received a telegraphic invitation from the Prince of Wales to be his guest at Sandringham till Saturday. Professor Vambery left St. Pancras at 2-35 p.m. for Wolferton *en route* for Sandringham.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, MAY 3.

A REHABILITATED rupee ! Exchange at one and-nine-pence ! Am I not right in putting this topic in the forefront of my letter this week ? What, but mere conflicts of kites and crows, are the debates in Parliament, what is even a Government defeat in the House of Commons on an Indian question, compared with five pence added to the value of every rupee remitted to England ? Even interest in Mr. Parnell's statements as a witness in examination and cross-examination fades before the glitter of a rehabilitated rupee. And so I expect it will be with all else upon which I shall have to comment this week. What, your readers may ask, is this tempting fruit dangled before our eyes and pressed upon our lips ? When are we to see it in reality ? When shall we actually taste it ? Who is to rehabilitate that hateful coin of which we see too little—appreciated or depreciated. If Sir David Barbour, after his twelve months in the bi-metallic camp, was as good as silent on the subject in his Budget, who shall presume to speak ? Well, all the questions are pertinent—the last perhaps is impertinent, as there is still a little financial skill and daring left in the once Roman town of Londonuum : the Indian Finance Minister has his peers. But, although questions may be asked, it is not always convenient to answer them—at least on the moment. All these questions will in due time be answered—even the last. In the meanwhile, so as not to spoil sport—sport which will be magnificent earnest to many people if it only be realised. I must ask you to accept what I am now about to say as one of the *possibilities*, perhaps one of the *probabilities*, of the coming twelve months. A plan is in process of evolution which has in it all the elements of success, a plan which, if successful, will take the rupee to one-and-nine-pence—and keep it there ! The operation will, of course, be on a gigantic scale, but not so gigantic as to become unmanageable. It will, too, in its inception and in its progress require large financial genius, great resource, a certain heroic quality of mind : not one of these qualities is wanting in those who will be responsible for carrying out the project. Co-operation, of course, will be required from the largest silver-buyer in the world, the Secretary of State for India, but no pecuniary risk, not even to the extent of a single anna, will be asked or wanted from Indian finances. But having excited your readers' curiosity—I am sure I have done that, and their ardent hopes—I am equally sure I have done *that*, I must, for the present, leave off with my story untold, the plot not even hinted at. The reader of the *Bombay Gazette* who believes most devoutly that there is a better time in store for the rupee and that it is to be brought about—certainly attempted—by a definite project within the next twelve months will not only contribute to his own happiness, but will very probably find his hopes realised. More than this I may not say. Else should I stray into the regions of prophecy. Like Artemus Ward I only prophesy when I know. I am aware of what is to be attempted. I wish I knew that the attempt would be surely successful ; I believe it will.

In this connection you should do in regard to an article on silver in the current *National Review* what the Prayer Book says ought to be done with the Scriptures, *viz*, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what is contained therein. Almost all that is worth knowing regarding silver at the present moment is to be found in Mr. Frewen's article "Silver and the Fall in Prices." The very great success of the India Three Per Cent Loan, which, at good prices, was subscribed three times over, has attracted some attention to the rupee. The *Financial News* yesterday editorially comments in a strain which has an important bearing on what is said above. Alluding to Rupee Paper, the four per cents of which stand at 67½ and the four-and-a-half at 70½, your financial contemporary proceeds to comment upon the paradox afforded in their utter neglect while a Sterling Loan of Threes is placed at 101. "The only difference between them," says this authority, "is that the interest on Rupee Paper is payable in silver, which from causes for which neither India nor the Indian Government is responsible, happens for the time being to be in a state of depreciation as compared with gold. A very moderate effort on the part of the State finances of Europe and America might soon cure an irregularity which has only grown serious through their neglect and want of courage. When real statesmanship is brought to bear on the question and academic pedantry is pushed aside, the silver difficulty will solve itself, and the rupee will, in the jargon of the pedants, be "rehabilitated !" Except that the question is treated as a small one, to be solved with little trouble, one may agree with what is said. The rupee, however, will not be restored to something like its previous value without a great effort. Fortunately that effort is to be made. "Real statesmanship" of the financial order will be brought to bear upon the difficulty, the difficulty will probably be removed, and Anglo-Indian hearts be lightened. Even with a famine-cycle staring him in the face, Lord Lansdowne may be hopeful of Indian finance during his period of rule.

The opposition to the Sugar Bounties Bill has become serious, and although Mr. W. H. Smith declined last night to confirm the announcement of the *Morning Post* that the measure is to be withdrawn, there is little expectation that it will reach the second erading stage. [The Bill has been withdrawn since this was written, Ed., *B. G.*] Until Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., informed his constituents a week ago of the position he has taken up, it was not generally known that Baron de Worms would find opponents in his own party, and the declaration of the member for Oldham has had the effect of redoubling the efforts of the Liberals. As a matter of fact, I believe Mr. Maclean was not the first Conservative to communicate his hostile intentions to his leaders. Another member of Parliament whose name is also well known in India, Mr. H. S. King, led off. Mr. W. H. Smith was told distinctly by the hon. member for the Central Division of Hull that not only was he opposed in principle to boycotting the Sugar Bounty countries, but must act upon his views by voting against the Government. Since then the names of from ten to a dozen Conservative M.P.'s who have come to a similar determination have transpired, and there is good reason to suppose that Lord Randolph Churchill, who, the *Times* sarcastically observes, is now "the pink of economic orthodoxy," will throw into the scale the weight of his influence against the Ministry. According to one estimate, he will be supported by 25 Conservatives. The attitude of the Liberal Unionists as a body is somewhat uncertain it is known that individual followers of Lord Hartington will stoutly resist what they consider to be an attack on the citadel of Free Trade, but as to the rest there is no positive knowledge. The *Daily News*, which is not a paper one would naturally consult to ascertain the opinions of Liberal Unionists, declares this morning that all but two will vote in the Opposition lobby. Another account puts the number at two-thirds. In face of the Unionist revolt and the extraordinary activity of the Liberals—already a mass meeting in the Park and a great demonstration in St. James's Hall have been arranged—it seems impossible that the Government will persevere with the proposed legislation. Baron de Worms exercises considerable influence over Lord Salisbury ,and there is a disposition in some quarters to think that "out of respect to him"—goodness gracious !—the Bill will be proceeded with, but that it will be considered an open question. Against the adoption of this course many of the Prime Minister's followers are strongly averse. Better they think that Baron de Worms's *amour propre* should be disregarded than that the Government be placed in a minority as a matter of this first-class importance. It is expected that if against the wishes of a section of the Conservatives, and perhaps the bulk of the Liberal Unionists, the Bill is pressed to a division, Lord Hartington will summon a meeting of his friends to decide what they shall do in the circumstances. If any one man more than another is responsible for creating so powerful a combination of interests against Baron de]Worms's proposals it is Sir Thomas Farrer, the well-known ex-Civil Servant and Economist. Formerly he used to contribute very extensively to the "leading journal," but owing apparently to one or two of his letters having been suppressed by the authorities of Printing House Square, he now favours the Gladstonian organ with his reflections.

Messrs. Smith and Caine are naturally very proud of having scored against the Government so heavily on Tuesday night. The debate lasted three hours and was listened to by very few members. At one period in the evening, when Sir Roper Lethbridge, most assiduous of members, rose to lead off the Opposition to Mr. Samuel Smith's sweeping denunciations of the excise policy of the Indian Government, the paucity of the attendance suggested to some one the desirability of a count. But the attempt to defeat the motion in this manner signally failed, for it appeared that although Mr. Smith's scarcely exhilarating oratory and Mr. Caine's fierce philippics failed to attract many members, the precincts of the House were swarming with legislators. Although Mr. S. Smith has a far from prepossessing style as a speaker, he is one of the most respected members in the House, and although he rather tried the patience of those of his hearers who were well informed on the subject by his strained conclusions and exaggerations he had an attentive hearing. Some dissent was, however, expressed from the Conservative benches by the assertion that every official in India is looked upon with favour more or less in proportion as he increases the revenue, as well as by his statement that England has outraged the moral instincts of the natives by her conduct in regard to the drink traffic. Mr. Caine, who on this occasion played second fiddle to the member for Flintshire, repeated the arguments so familiar to newspaper readers in India, and in the course of his speech laid himself open to a reply from Mr. Westland, who, happening to be in England, availed himself of the opportunity to give the member of Barrow a Rowland for his Oliver. Last year Mr. Westland, while acting as Financial Member, spoke as follows in the Supreme Legislative Council :—"I look hopefully to considerable increase in the excise revenues, and believe that a great deal might be done in Northern India by the introduction of the methods which in Bombay and Madras have so powerfully contributed to the increase of revenue under this head." Mr. Caine's gloss on this language is that "while the Finance Minister of this country congratulated the House of Commons and the country upon the diminishing revenue from intoxicating liquors, the Finance Minister of India looked hopefully to a considerable increase of the excise revenues in that country." Mr. Westland, writing from Brighton, quotes the references made to the words in question by Sir David Barbour in his recent financial statement, showing that there was no justification for the interpretation put upon them by Mr. Caine. "I trust," adds Mr. Westland, "it is not unreasonable to claim that when declarations of the Government of India are quoted, there should not be attached to them a meaning which has been publicly and officially repudiated by that Government." Mr. Caine must have felt rather sick when he read Mr. Westland's letter this morning. Of course, he may not have read Sir David Barbour's repudiation, but that seems quite unlikely. Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke as usual with fluency and nerve, but his remarks would probably have been more effective from the Government point of view if his conscience had allowed him to say that everything is for the best in the best of all countries. Instead of contending that the present system is perfection, he admitted that temperance reforms are impeded by the existing excise regulations, declared that total prohibition would be welcomed by the people of India, and finally pressed the Government to accept the motion "provided"—how fond timid members of Parliament are of this qualifying word !—"provided always that the hon. member consented to such modifications in its terms as would make it absolutely clear that the House did not and would not impugn the motives of the Government of India." There was an angry passage of arms between Mr. M'Laren, husband of Rukmabai's friend, and the Under-Secretary, in which Sir John Gorst was betrayed into displaying an amount of warmth quite unusual with him. Mr. M'Laren is a well-meaning man, but there is an air of superiority and self-righteousness about his appearance and action that is decidedly provoking. The observation that specially annoyed Sir John Gorst was one to the effect that while crediting the Secretary of State with every desire to reduce drinking in India, he (Mr. M'Laren) did not believe in the protestations of the Government of India about promoting temperance and especially in those of the provincial executive officers. Sir John Gorst's allusions to this eminently charitable observation were extremely sarcastic, and when poor Mr. M'Laren interposed with the explanation that he excluded the Under-Secretary from the category of "Indian officials actuated by the vilest possible motives," to quote the Minister's free translation, the latter indignantly "declined to accept the adulation of the non-member" or to be "praised at the expense of the Secretary of State and of the honourable men who administer the government of India." Mr. M'Laren turned to his political friends as he complained of the "unfairness" of Sir John Gorst, and the speaker so far softened towards the member for Crewe as to apologise for having been led to use such warm expressions. Sir Richard Temple surpassed himself, and the reports utterly fail to give an adequate idea of the amusement his uncompromising speech created. Where ignorance is bliss, &c. Sir Richard as usual appeared more than pleased with himself. "Do I look the sort of man"—here he was interrupted for some moments whilst members held their sides and roared with laughter—"I repeat do I look the sort of man who would give orders and not see them carried out." Young Mr. "Willie" Redmond, who, as Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Committees, knows from painful experience, is not easily abashed, trembled some say—I did not observe his emotion—as Sir Richard thundered out these terrible words, and thanked goodness that destiny had made the hon. baronet Governor of Bombay instead of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Last year, when Mr. Caine made his first speech in the House about the Abkari question, Sir Richard quoted Hafiz to show how wrong is the prevailing sentiment regarding Mussulman aversion to strong drink. On Tuesday night, much to the amusement of the House, he sought to crush the hon. member for Barrow by reading extracts from ancient books, putting in the mouths of gods and goddesses exclamations in praise of wine. But members soon get tired of laughing at as well as with a speaker, and there was a general feeling of relief when Sir Richard brought his remarks to a close. Sir William Harcourt in his new *rôle* as a temperance advocate interposed with some remarks not calculated to succeed in restoring Sir John Gorst's equanimity, and the debate was summed up by Sir James Fergusson. In spite of his appeal to the House not to pass "the very severe vote of censure on the Government of India," Mr. Smith's motion was on a division carried by a majority of 10—113 to 103. The result was a surprise to everybody, and the Liberals, seeing the look of mortification on the faces opposite, accentuated their victory by shouting their "yah, yahs," until they were almost hoarse. A few Conservatives and a fair number of Liberal Unionists were in the majority. Among the ayes, what may be called Indian opinion, was represented by Sir George Campbell, Sir W. Plowden, and Mr. Bradlaugh. Three Anglo-Indians—Sir R. Temple, Sir R. Lethbridge, and Sir Guyer Hunter—voted with the Government, whose whips Mr. Akers Douglas and Mr. Sidney Herbert acted as tellers for the noes. Neither Mr. J. M. Maclean nor Mr. H. S. King took part in the division. Mr. Smith, whose good fortune at the ballot in getting both private members' nights in one week is almost phenomenal, to-night treats the House to another Jeremiad—this time upon the iniquities of the opium trade—will hardly find the Conservative whips napping a second time. The *Standard* is very indignant with them for what happened on Tuesday night, and puts the blame entirely on their shoulders.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices, Mr. Grattan Geary, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, T. Blaney, H. C. Burder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

WATER AT BANDORA RIFLE RANGE.

The first business to be taken up was a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 27th March 1889, recommending the Corporation to sanction, under section 288 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the supply of water to the Rifle Range at Bandora at the rate of one rupee per 1,000 gallons.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney this was agreed to.

WATER-SUPPLY AT KURLA.

Dr. Blaney moved and the Hon. Mr. Sayani seconded the sanction of a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 24th April 1889, recommending the Corporation, to sanction, under section 288 of the Municipal Act III of 1885, the supply of water to Kurla at the following rates :—One rupee per 1,000 gallons by meter measurement for private purposes and 8 annas per 1,000 gallons to the public fountains ; provided that no new connections be granted at the lower rate except with the express permission of the Commissioner and of the Standing Committee.

The resolution was carried.

BURIAL OF THE POOR.

There afterwards came up for consideration a resolution of the Standing Committee dated 1st May 1889 with reference to the question of the interment of paupers at Municipal expenses as follows, that with reference to a letter from Government, General Department, dated 17th January 1889, and subsequent correspondence, the Corporation be recommended to inform Government that the only proportion of the charges in question which the Municipality can fairly be called upon to bear are those for the disposal of the dead bodies of new-born infants and of the poor generally found in the streets, the average amount of which is less than Rs. 150 per annum.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Viegas seconded, and the motion was carried.

INCREASE OF POLICE FORCE.

The President moved that letter, dated 4th instant, from Mr. Acting Secretary Monteath asking the Corporation to sanction the Municipal Commissioner's serving on the committee appointed to consider the question of increasing the Bombay Police Force, also inviting the Corporation to nominate two of their members to serve on the committee.

Mr. Sayani seconded, at the same time suggesting that no notice of motion should come from the chair. He meant nothing by making such a remark, but wished to call to remembrance a similar occurrence among his own term of office.

The President said as a question of order had been raised indirectly he only wished to say that the letter being addressed to him, he put it before the Corporation in the only way open to him. But the Corporation could now discuss it.

It having been agreed to consider the letter it was read by the secretary.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed "that the Government be informed that the Municipal Commissioner is authorised to serve on the Committee appointed to consider the question for increasing the Bombay Police Force, and that the President and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee be nominated to serve on the sub-committee." Some months ago, he said, when he had the honour of bringing the matter of increase of population and the increase of police force before the Corporation he had pointed out how through the former the latter was required. He also compared the strength of the police force in Bombay with that in other presidencies ; and came to the conclusion that Bombay had not a police force of sufficient strength, or that its size and population commanded. It was then decided by the Corporation that they should wait until Government themselves took up the subject, and moved the Corporation to do something in the matter. Now this letter of Government asked the Corporation to allow the Municipal Commissioner to serve on the Committee that Government intended appointing for the consideration of that important matter relating to the safety of the inhabitants of Bombay. The two names he submitted for the sanction of the Corporation were those of their President, Mr. Grattan Geary, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Geary had written so much on the Police Force of Bombay and he had studied the subject so well that he thought Mr. Geary would be a most proper person to put on the Committee. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee from his knowledge of the subject was also a proper person to be appointed to the Committee.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy seconded the resolution, which was carried.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT ON THIRD CLASS RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A memorandum came up for consideration from the Municipal Commissioner, returning correspondence relating to the necessity of providing proper accommodation for the comfort of third class passengers, and for the sanitary supervision of such passengers at the local railway stations, and stating that the subject appears to have already received careful attention and that he is not in a position to offer any further remarks on the matter.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the correspondence be seconded, and Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion the Railway companies and Government should be written to, until they took up the matter of providing necessary comforts for the poor third class passengers.

Mr. Dinshaw Watcha moved as an amendment, which Mr. Kabrajee seconded, that in the opinion of the Corporation it was acknowledged an absolute necessity that lavatory accommodation should be provided in third class carriages of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, and that it was high time that the Corporation should make a strong representation to Government on the subject ; that in recording the letter the Corporation desire to express the hope that Government will continue to do all that was possible to secure proper accommodation for third class railway passengers.

The amendment was carried.

PROPOSED NEW STREETS.

The discussion on the motion "that, with reference to clause (*b*) of Section 348 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Standing Committee with a proposal for laying down lines of streets in the districts in which they are not already laid down, and for completing the work in a reasonable time," proposed by Dr. Blaney at last meeting, was continued.

Mr. Burder suggested, in the absence of the Municipal Commissioner, they should not pass such a resolution as proposed by Dr. Blaney, and one thing had already been told was impracticable.

Dr. Blaney thought Mr. Burder was under a misapprehension as to the impracticability of the affair. The Commissioner, in his speech, agreed that it should be taken on hand at once.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The Corporation afterwards adjourned.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Premjee Kara	201	
Mr. Wasoodew Janardhan Dantry	10	
Mr. W. P. Kailker	5	
Mr. Tribhoovandas Nursidas	101	
Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik	100	
The Hon. Mr. Justice John Scott	50	
Mr. Vajoobhoy Mohunlal	105	
Mr. Sorabjee Cawasjee Petit	25	
Mr. Furdoonjee Cowasjee Petit	25	
Mr. Ookerda Khestl	301	
Total ....Rs.	923	
Amount previously acknowledged .... „	1,07,003	2
Grand Total ....Rs.	1,07,926	2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE first progress report on the Bombay Port Trust Graving Dock is as follows :—

Tenders for the work were advertised for in the Indian papers on the 4th of January and made returnable on the 4th of February. Five tenders were received, which were opened on the receipt of the Government sanction on the 9th February.

The tender of Messrs. Thompson & Co., amounting to Rs. 7,58,993, was accepted by the Trustees on the 12th instant.

The tender of Messrs. J. and G. Rennie and Co. for the caison was accepted on the 9th of February by telegraph.

On the 26th February Messrs. Thompson & Co. deposited securities for half a lac of rupees as required by the condition of the contract, and this was signed on the 27th March.

The contractors commenced erecting the fencing on the 21st of February to enclose the site of the dock-works, and also the removal of the road-metal from the site of the excavation. The work on the diversion of the Malet Road, as well as the removal of the end-bays of G shed and the latrine, were started departmentally a few days later.

The excavation of the upper surface of the south end of the Dock has been pushed forward, and the material used for the formation of the dam for excluding the waters of the Prince's Dock, between five and six thousand brass, have already been removed. A pump has been sunk to a level of 56·00 T.H.D. and a 6-inch centrifugal pump fixed to keep the works clear of water.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of April :—Rubble, 78,000 c. ft ; composite facing, rough and dressed, 12,332 c. ft ; dressed altars and ashlar, 3,290 c. ft. ; rough altars and ashlar, 3,000 c. ft. ; sand, 36,000 c. ft. ; lime, 50,000 c. ft. ; cement, 100 tons.

The daily average number of men from the beginning of the works till the end of the month was 944.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Malabar, from Bombay on the 6th ult, arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st inst., completing the Indian trooping season.

COL E A GORE, late 6th Dragoons, A A G for recruiting duties at Liverpool, has been appointed Commandant of the Altcar Camp.

COL C DE N STOCKWELL, half-pay, late Lincolnshire Regt. will probably succeed Col F C Hill as Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

COL C H GARDNER, late Derbyshire Regt, has been appointed Brigade-Major of the West London Volunteer Brigade, vice Col W J Boyes, resigned.

COL ÆMILIUS DE VIC TUPPER, commanding the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Woolwich, is retiring from the service. Col W S Curzon will succeed him.

MAJ-GEN W H GOODENOUGH, CB, RA, vacated the post of Inspector-General of Artillery at the War Office on the 1st inst. The appointment has been abolished.

THE conviction of Lieut Geoghegan, Royal Irish Regt., at Clonmel, upon a trumped-up charge of riotous and violent or indecent conduct in a church, has been reversed.

MAJ-GEN M F DOWNES, Royal Artillery, has decided to retain the position of Commandant of the South Australian Forces, and to forfeit his pension from the Imperial Government whilst holding the appointment.

COL B L FOSTER retains the command of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar on promotion to Major-General, under an arrangement by which the artillery commands at the two Mediterranean stations are in future to be General officers' appointments.

THE commands of three battalions become vacant this month, viz. :—The 2nd Norfolk, vice Col C S Perry, and 1st Somerset LI, vice Col I S Allfrey, on May 1 ; the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fus, vice Col J E Wetherall, on May 9 ; and the 2nd Royal Munster Fus, vice Col M F Stokes on May 20.

MAJ-GEN D J MCGREGOR, Royal (Indian) Artillery, having been five years unemployed, will be retired on May 21. There will be but one compulsory retirement this month among the colonels ; Col G G Stewart, half-pay, Leinster Regt, will attain the prescribed age on May 23. From the Lt-Colonels' List, Lt-Col G W Smith, half-pay, A A G, Northern District, will have to retire on May 31, from a similar cause.

FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, being the day selected for the celebration of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the troops in garrison, European and Native, will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on that day. Dress—Review order summer clothing. The Ordnance officer in charge Bombay Arsenal is authorised to issue the necessary ammunition to the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, B.D., for an imperial salute. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle to be issued to the Infantry.

THE Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned, for the present drill season at Aldershot, the wearing by officers of the infantry brigade in this command of a scarlet serge frock on occasions of drill and manœuvre when the men of the battalions wear kerseys. A pattern of the coat is to be seen at the Adjutant-General's office (B Branch). The following details are to be noted :—(1) It is to be worn without the sash ; (2) the belt is to be worn outside ; (3) badges of rank on the shoulder straps ; (4) regimental badge on the collar ; (5) price should not exceed 25s.

THOSE who know the good work done by the regimental quartermasters during the recent operations in Hazara, remarks the *Broad Arrow*, noted with satisfaction that no less than four of their number gained the honour of a "mention" in Sir John McQueen's despatches. Under the circumstances, one or two of their number might, without any difficulty, have been included in the "Honours Gazette" by the bestowal of a step of honorary rank, and we can but regret that this slight acknowledgment of their services has not been accorded. As we stated last week, there are omissions in the Honours List which it is not too late to rectify.

THE SOCIETE DES METAUX.

AT a meeting of the bondholders of the Société des Métaux on the 27th ult., the report of the official liquidator was read. The report shows that the total losses of the society amount to 120,968,000fr., without counting the losses which will probably result from the non-execution of contracts and the difference in the price of copper. The following are the principal items in the balance-sheet :—"Liquid assets, 2,700,000fr; stock-in-trade and workshops, 28,000,000fr; various debtors, 7,000,000fr. The total assets about 49,000,000fr. The operations in which the Society was engaged at the time of the suspension of payment dealt with about 131,000 tons of the value of 135,000,000fr. The Société Auxiliaire des Métaux is a debtor to the extent of 23,000,000fr. The report goes on to state that the liabilities would only exceed the assets by 47,000,000fr. if the whole of the assets set down in the schedule estimated at 100,000,000fr. were to be fully realised ; but this, however, is improbable. The liabilities amount generally to 257,000,000fr. and the possible liabilities to 66,000,000fr. in addition. The liquidation accounts are divided into certain and possible assets and liabilities. In the result, the deficit amounts as above stated to 120,968,000fr.

MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday, 1st inst., says :—Happening to pass by the notice-board of the Rue d'Anjou Mairie to-day, my eye caught the English name "Wetherell," and I found the document to be the banns of marriage between "Dhuleep Singh ; profession, Maharajah ; son of Runjeet Singh, deceased, and widower of Bamba Muller, living at 24, Rue Marbeuf, Paris, and Ada Douglas Wetherell, living at 24, Rue Marbeuf, no profession, daughter of Charles Douglas Wetherell, deceased, and Sarah Charlotte his wife, of Greenmorn (*sic*) England." The banns being dated the 28th of April, the marriage can be celebrated any day after the 8th of May. "Pas de commentaires," as the French would say, in such a case.

THE RED SEA EXPEDITION.

THE steamer Ajemi has returned to Suakim from Haliab, having arrived at that port on Saturday, 27th ult., after a very bad voyage. The dervishes had evidently observed the approach of the expedition, and had hurriedly deserted the neighbourhood, burning the village and taking the remainder of the merchandise. Our troops landed, and marched inland two miles, where they came upon further traces of the hurried retreat. They also found a dervish post, where about fifty wounded men had been left. The wounded were attended to by our surgeons. The dervishes are now encamped twelve miles off. About twenty-five dead bodies were found unburied.

MR. PARNELL IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

THE Special Commission reassembled on Tuesday, 30th ultimo, when Mr. Parnell was examined by Mr. Asquith.

He said he was elected to Parliament for Meath in 1875 as one of Mr. Butt's party, but left that party because they were too lukewarm. He was never a member of a secret society beyond the Foresters. He certainly had never made application for membership of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, as had been alleged by Major Le Caron (who was present in court). In 1877 or 1878 he went on a tour to the west of Ireland with Mr. O'Connor Power, and it was then that the gravity of the condition of the agricultural population first dawned upon him, and then, too, that he realised how little mere legislation of the ordinary cut-and-dried character could afford any relief. He at first demurred to joining any definite organisation on the ground that the leaders would be responsible for the foolish acts of the people, but he ultimately agreed to Mr. Davitt's proposals for the formation of the Land League. At the end of 1879 he and Mr. Dillon went to America, but Le Caron's statement that the visit was arranged by a revolutionary organization was false.

Is it true that you communicated with Fo'l and with ex-Fenian convicts when you were in America ?—Mr. Austin Ford and other newspaper representatives sought interviews and put questions to me which I answered. I believe my replies were not according to Mr. Austin Ford's ideas. As regards Mr. Patrick Ford, I never met him, though I certainly wished to do so, as he was the proprietor of a large American newspaper. I had not heard of the Clan-na-Gael until I went to America. I never heard of the dynamite party until 1883.

THE CINCINNATI SPEECH.

Speaking of a meeting held at Cincinnati as to which Major Le Caron had given evidence, Mr. Asquith, addressing the witness, said : The Attorney-General asked if you could have stirred a step in America unless you had made this speech. The witness : That does not accord with what took place. No one made any suggestions as to what I should say. Did you ever use the language that you would never be satisfied until you had destroyed the last link which bound Ireland to England ?—I think it is exceedingly improbable that I did, but I could not at this distance of time say I did not use it. I do not think I did use it.

Mr. Asquith : It appeared in the *Irish World*.

The Witness : I looked in a Cincinnati paper, but it did not contain the passage.

Did a reporter of the *Irish World* attend at your meetings ?—Never at our meetings as a rule. The reporting for the *Irish World* was not very good. That sentence in it is opposed to anything I have said or thought ; and if I did use the words, they must have been very largely qualified by other matter. I suspended my tour in America on the dissolution of Parliament in England.

AMERICAN MONEY.

Did you collect a considerable sum in America for the relief of the Irish in Ireland ?—About £30,000 and £12,000 for the Land League. On arriving in Ireland I found other agencies had been at work to relieve the distress through the Duchess of Marlborough and others and about £1,000,000 was sent into Ireland. During the first two or three

I never knew Eugene Davis until last autumn, when I asked him to come over to give information as to the forged letters. I was never asked to give an authorization for the payment of £20,000 for the purpose of removing Government officials. I have never, as president of the Land League, sanctioned or ratified the commission of outrage. I never sanctioned by payment of money to persons engaged in the commission of crime, and I never knew or heard of any such payment.

Is it true that you approved of the suggestion of Egan that Lord Cowper, Mr. Forster, Mr. Burke, and Judge Lawson, as well as some jurors, should be removed?—It is quite untrue. I never heard of such a thing.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

He did not hear of the Phœnix Park murders on the day on which they happened. He had returned to London and he learnt of the murders from the *Observer*. He went to the Westminster Palace Hotel, and there saw Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, and the younger Mr. McCarthy. They were in a state of great alarm and indignation, and said they had written a manifesto for publication, and suggested that he should sign it. It was not true that he objected to sign it. He did not criticise its bombastic character. He went afterwards and saw Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, and expressed to them his great horror as to what had occurred, and asked if anything could be done.

Did you regard these murders as a blow to Ireland?—I regarded them as the greatest possible calamity that could have befallen the future of our movement.

Had you any knowledge or belief that anything of the kind was contemplated?—Not the slightest. I believed the outrages were of American origin.

Did you learn afterwards that these murders were in any way connected with the Land League?—No.

Did you ever, by word of mouth or letter, express condonation of or approval of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke?—I never did. It is not true that I ever said I was in personal danger and asked for police protection. I never had it. It is not true that Mr. Egan wrote indignantly to me to the effect that my conduct was treason to Ireland's cause. So far as I know, it is not true that Egan furnished money for outrages to those engaged in the invincible conspiracy.

THE £100 CHEQUE SENT TO MR. BYRNE.

Mr. Parnell was next questioned as to his connection with the Irish National League and the correspondence with Byrne, in which the latter asked for £100.

Mr. Parnell said that when he sent the cheque for £100 to Byrne for the uses of the British branch, he had no suspicion that Byrne had been mixed up with outrages, or that he intended to escape from justice.

On Wednesday morning the Irish leader asserted that he had never on any occasion sanctioned the payment of League money for the purposes of promoting outrages. He had not felt at liberty to refuse contributions which came through the *Irish World*, and they were applied to the purposes of the League. Finally Mr. Parnell declared that, since 1879 down to the present day, he had, to the best of his ability, endeavoured to conduct the agitation within constitutional lines and with freedom from crime. He admitted no offence against the law, unless that for which he and others were tried in Dublin in 1880—the offence of inciting tenants not to pay their rent. The examination-in-chief came to an end at twenty minutes after eleven.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Cross-examination by the Attorney-General.—I never knew the Clan-na-Gael was a murder society, or that it had anything to do with dynamite. I do not admit that I know it now.

It was quite new to you that it had a dynamite policy until Le Caron gave his evidence?—Yes.

Do you remember the purchase of *United Ireland*?—Yes. Mr. W. O'Brien was the editor from the time of its purchase.

Am I to take it that you yourself had no knowledge of the paragraphs as to dynamite which appeared in *United Ireland*?—Yes, as to imputing dynamite transactions to the Clan-na-Gael.

THE FUNDS RAISED BY THE "IRISH WORLD."

Did not the *Irish World* contribute large sums of money up to November 1882, for the support of the Land League?—Perhaps they did, but not so far as I am aware. They may have sent over large sums of money to the Land League which might have been in the hands of the branches after the change of policy in the League in May, 1882, when the *Irish World* became hostile. I have not, like you, had the advantage of being a reader of the *Irish World*—(laughter)—and speak from my casual impression. I admit that the *Irish World* worked very hard up to the release from Kilmainham, and was the means of transmitting large sums of money. Mr. Patrick Ford's hostility was due to the withdrawal of the No Rent manifesto, the Kilmainham Treaty, and our action in the House of Commons in 1886.

PATRICK FORD AND THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

It is not a fact that the Irish Parliamentary party have received thousands of pounds after 1882 collected by the *Irish World*?

The Witness: For the Irish Parliamentary party?

The Attorney-General: Yes, for the Irish Parliamentary party.

The Witness: Not so far as I know. They did not collect anything for the Irish Parliamentary party.

You swear that the *Irish World* was opposed to you after 1882. Will you pledge your word that you have not received thousands of pounds since collected by Patrick Ford?—The *Irish World* changed its policy after the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Bill; but not so far as I know has the *Irish World* collected money for the Irish Parliamentary party?

That is entirely new to you, then?—Yes.

Do you not know that Ford and the *Irish World* were throughout the years 1884-85 collecting large sums for the Irish Parliamentary party, and remitting it by the treasurer from America?

The Attorney-General: What passages had you in your mind when you said the *Irish World* was against you?—The impression I had was due to a casual reference to the *Irish World* during these years.

You stated that the *Irish World* was constantly denouncing your policy during four or five years?—I believe the statement is correct on the whole. Since the Kilmainham release the *Irish World* seems to have attempted to ingratiate itself with the Irish people in America and advocated the joining of the physical force with the constitutional element.

When you made the statement had you a single article from the *Irish World* before you?—I had the impression that it was hostile to us during those years.

Do you know that in the columns of the *Irish World*, from the year 1883, through 1884, large sums of money are acknowledged for the Parliamentary Fund?—No. It is completely new to me. I thought the collection closed at the end of 1883. The policy of the *Irish World* might be due to Partrick Ford expecting to get an Irish Parliament from the Tory party arising out of my interview with Lord Carnarvon. I have never made any communication to Patrick Ford since 1881. The change of the *Irish World* policy might also have been dictated by the overthrow of the Liberal Government.

THE WITNESS DISAPPROVES OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

The witness, in answer to further questions, said: I have always been in favour of constitutional action, and never approved of physical force.

Therefore, any idea of attacking the Irish landlords and drawing out the English garrison has never entered into your mind?—We certainly attacked the landlords, but not necessarily as individuals. I have for years held the opinion that termination of the landlord interest in the soil would facilitate the removal of obstacles to the establishment of an independent Parliament. I have never been in favour of a combination between the secret and the open movement. The Nationalists, up to the formation of the National League, were understood to be men in favour of physical force. I have always repudiated a combination between the two parties either in England or elsewhere. I believe to this day that the physical force party has been consistently hostile to us. I do not remember being met at Queenstown in 1879 by a Nationalist who told me that he would oppose my policy. You have not given me the name at present.

The Attorney-General: I have my reason for not doing so at present. Did he meet you on your return, and tell you he then intended to support you?—I do not remember.

THE WITNESS DOES NOT RECOLLECT.

Do you know Mr. Doran?—Yes.

Is he a Fenian?—He was reputed to be so.

Did you see him?—I do not recollect.

Will you swear you did not?—No. I do not recollect such a conversation, but if Mr. Doran says he saw me I should be disposed to believe him. I did not know the object of Davitt's mission to America in 1878.

MR. DAVITT AND THE NATIONALISTS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Parnell was questioned as to his knowledge of John O'Leary. He had, he said, known him since 1877. He did not know that O'Leary declined to join in Mr. Davitt's proposals as to combination with the Nationalists of America. He did remember a meeting between O'Leary and Davitt in Craven-street, Strand. He did not follow the speeches of Mr. Davitt in America, and he was not acquainted with the negotiations which went on between Mr. Davitt and the Nationalists of America.

Will you pledge your word that the new departure letters signed by Devoy in 1879 were not seen by you?—To the best of my ability I did not see them.

Davitt never explained them to you?—No.

He never mentioned Devoy's name?—I will not swear he did not.

Will you produce any speech in which you repudiated or discounted the speeches of the Nallys?—I thoroughly disapproved of Sorab Nally's speeches.

Have you ever expressed any public utterance in Ireland as to that?—I had something much more important to do. (Laughter.)

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. IVES.

Do you remember the interview with Mr. Ives when you were on your way to America?—Yes.

Have you ever until yesterday directly or indirectly qualified the passage in the report of that interview upon the secret and open movements?—No. I am quite satisfied with the passage as it stands. Every Irishman will understand it.

Did not Mr. Ives submit to you a written memorandum of the interview on board the ship?—Yes; it was corrected after it was written out.

Was it not published in the *New York Herald* after it was corrected?—Yes. There were only a few corrections. I met Mr. John Devoy on board the steamer on landing. Had I known that O'Sullivan was connected with the Clan-na-Gael I would not have consented to his being president of the League in America. I knew Dr. W. Carroll very well, but did not know until I was in America that he was connected with the Clan-na-Gael: I knew that Carroll believed in physical force and had revolutionary opinions.

The Attorney-General read the report of Mr. Parnell's speech at Cincinnati, where it was alleged that he had stated that they could not rest satisfied until the last links which bound Ireland to England were destroyed, and asked "Did you not repeatedly in America make speeches practically to the same effect?"—No.

Do you allege you did not use the words?—My answer is that of yesterday. I have nothing to add.

You are not sure?—I believe I did not use them. But I am not sure.

IRELAND'S PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

The Attorney-General read an extract from a speech of Mr. Parnell's in which he had suggested that landlordism should be crushed that Ireland might take its place among the nations of the world; and observed: I do not see much difference between this speech and the last links which bound Ireland to England."

Mr. Parnell: But I see a great deal of difference. Ireland taking its place among the nations of the earth is quite compatible with the supremacy of the English Crown.

The Attorney-General asked for an explanation of "the man who gave 5 dols. for bread and twenty for lead."

Mr. Parnell: My interpretations is that 5 dols. were given for bread and 20 dols. to the Land League. (Laughter.)

RELATIONS WITH MESSRS. NOLAN AND FINERTY.

On Thursday Mr. Parnell was asked by the Attorney-General:—Now you stated yesterday that you never knew Mr. Joseph Nolan, member for Louth, until 1885. Are you clear as to that?—Quite clear about it.

Was Mr. Nolan a Fenian?—I do not know.

Will you pledge your word he was not a Fenian?—He never told me he was. I had an impression that he was connected with the physical force party in the old times.

When did you first know that Mr. Nolan was connected with the physical force party?—I never knew it. I have herrd it spoken of in a gossiping way by members of the party about the time when the question of the admission of strangers was before a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Did you ever say in a speech that you had found no truer men than those who had stood side by side with Nolan? Do you suggest that any persons hearing that could take it in any other sense than that Mr. Nolan had intoduced you to persons with whom he had previously been connected as a Fenian?—The statement might have been an electioneering exaggeration. I never made inquiries as to Nolan's connection with the physical force party. I have never had occasion to repudiate Mr. Finerty. I considered that in the House of Commons when I repudiate Mr. Patrick Ford 1883, I had repudiated every dynamiter in America.

DENUNCIATION OF OUTRAGES.

You say you were always opposed to outrage. Did you ever in your speeches denounce outrages?—On the 2nd of November, 1879, at Bala, I said "Let us act within the law and within the Constitution." At Swinford, about the same time, I expressed a hope that the people would abstain from being tempted to follow the violent and illegal conduct of the Government, or being excited to acts of violence in retaliation for the arrest of their leaders. I pointed out at New Ross in September, 1880, that the attempt to shoot the son of a land agent was unnecessary where there was an organization, and absolutely prejudical to the Irish cause. At the time I thought the denunciations were sufficient; but subsequentiy I learned that there had been a great increase of crime, and had I known this I would have followed Mr. Davitt's example and denounced crime more sufficiently and more strongly than I did.

The witness then read an extract from the manifesto of 1881 in denunciation of outrage. He had not studied the Government returns for the last twenty-five years. He believed that previously to the establishment of the Land League many men had been punished for paying their rents. He believed that between 1849 and 1889 organizations had existed to punishment who took evicted farms.

THE "NO RENT" MANIFESTO.

The No Rent manifesto was issued, Mr. Parnell said in consequence of his arrest in October, 1881. The manifesto had been suggested by Brennan and Egan, and he remonstrated with the latter for making speeches without consultation with his colleagues.

Had the manifesto not already been prepared before your arrest?—No; it was drafted by Mr. W. O'Brien.

Did you not suggest to Mr. Patrick Ford, in July, 1881, that you had under consideration a scheme to strike against all rents?—I do not recollect.

Will you swear you did not?—To the best of my recollection I did not.

You said just now it was an act of retaliation in consequence of your arrest. Will you pledge your word that you did not tell Mr. Patrick Ford that you were in favour of a strike against all rents?—To the best of my knowledge I did not.

Will you swear you did not?—I will not absolutely assert so; but I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Have you ever until this day condemned the manifesto issued by Egan after you were arrested?—It was circulated after my arrest, when I was in Kilmainham I saw this placard had been circulated in Ireland, and I at once told Mr. Brennan, who was in prison with me, that I strongly objected to the terms of the placard, and requested him to write to Egan and ask him to withdraw it from circulation. He promised to do so.

Do you approve of the statement in *United Ireland* that landlordism was to be destroyed?—I entirely approved of the destruction of landlordism by their being purchased out and the tenants made proprietors of the land. I do not think the phrase "destruction of English rule" is permissible. I have never used it. Mr. W. O'Brien's salary was most conspicuous by its absence. (Laughter.) The Land League did not find his salary. It came out of the profits of the paper. The money to purchase *United Ireland* came mainly from America.

THE "IRISHMAN."

Was not a stated sum sent to you from the trustees of the Emergency or Skirmishing Fund to enable you to purchase the plant and interest of the *Irishman* newspaper?—Nothing of the sort. There might have been some proposal by the Extremists in America to purchase it for themselves at first. The Irishman was purchased to terminate Pigott's journalistic career in Ireland. The paper was kept going for a short time. It was a disreputable paper, and it died a natural death in 1880.

The Attorney-General read an extract from an article in the *Irishman* palliating the crime of Brady in the Phœnix Park murder.

Mr. Parnell said it was an article he could not approve of. At the same time he did not think that Brady committed the crime out of sordid or mercenary motives. Mr. Parnell also said he did not approve of another article in which Brady was held up to have died for his country and as a lion-hearted enthusiast. I do not (he continued) think other passages read are likely to have been appeals to the extreme section, but they are objectionable. I always thought O'Donnell had a strong defence in the Carey murder. I think the approval of the shooting of Carey would have a tendency to bring about the shooting of informers.

Sir James Hannen pointed out that Mr. Parnell was proprietor of the paper in which these articles appeared.

Mr. Parnell said he was only a shareholder, and had he known of what was appearing he would have objected.

The court then adjourned.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST PRESS.

The Commission Court was rather more crowded than usual on Friday (3rd inst.) morning, and during a prolonged waiting for the arrival of the judges there was an animated buzz of conversation.

The Attorney-General said he had to call Mr. Parnell's attention to a few more extracts from the Irishman newspaper. Having read extracts from an article he asked Mr. Parnell if that struck him as being an encouragement to the use of physical force. Witness replied that he condemned the general tone of the article as well as particular passages in it. He considered there were passages in it which might bear the interpretation the Attorney-General put upon it.

The Attorney-General: I do not ask you as to passages; I ask you if the article was an encouragement of physical force?—I think there are passages in it which do so. I may explain that since last night I have ascertained that I was wrong in saying Mr. O'Brien was the editor of the *Irishman* at the time these articles appeared. The editor was Mr. James O'Connor. The *Irishman*, I find——

I must interrupt you. When you say you ascertained, do you mean that some one has told you?—I mean it has come to my recollection.

Do you mean to say you have had no conversation on the subject with any one?—I had a conversation with Mr. Davitt.

Did he tell you of it?—I suggested to Mr. Davitt that the articles were unlike Mr. O'Brien's, and he concurred with me that Mr. J. O'Connor was editor of the *Irishman* at that time.

Was he also on the staff of *United Ireland*?—I don't know. He is on the staff of *United Ireland* now.

Will you undertake to say he was not between 1881 and 1885?—I cannot say. I have no information about it. The two papers were printed in the same offices, but I cannot say anything about whether there were different staffs for the papers. The *Irishman* was kept going for the purpose of giving occupation to Mr. James O'Connor, and to prevent the necessity of reducing the staff received from Mr. Pigott.

Do you know whether many paragraphs of the same character as those I have read from the *Irishman* appeared in *United Ireland*?—I cannot say, as I never saw a single copy of the *Irishman* since we purchased it from *United Ireland*. My attention was mainly directed to *United Ireland*.

That being so, did you see equally violent paragraphs in *United Ireland*?—I cannot say without comparing the files.

Can you undertake to say there were not?—I do not undertake to say anything about it.

WHY HE DID NOT REPUDIATE.

Asked if he had ever repudiated the articles, Mr. Parnell said he had remonstrated with Mr. O'Brien. He had not repudiated them in his public speeches, because it was not his habit to repudiate in public the speeches or utterances of his colleagues. He remonstrated with them privately, and considered it to be his duty to do so as leader of the party. He had never in the slightest degree separated himself from Mr. W. O'Brien, except with regard to the Plan of Campaign. On the re-establishment of *United Ireland* he suggested, in 1882, that the *Irishman* should stop. He was not aware that up to 1885 there appeared in every copy of the *Irishman* "printed and published at the offices of *United Ireland* by W. O'Brien, to whom all communications should be addressed." He did not know that his request with reference to the *Irishman* had not been carried out.

The Attorney-General then read extracts from the *Irishman*. Under "Work of the Week" it was stated that O'Donovan Rossa would shake with delight when he read of the results of the experiments made by Colonel Majendie with his dynamite bombs, by which it was proved that if exploded among a crowd they would spread destruction among many men. Then Daly was charged with "conspiracy to dethrone Victoria from the title of Queen of Ireland, and establishing a republicanism for Ireland instead of her abominable, atrocious, land unmitigated despotism. How many Irishmen will say that this charge is treasonable to Ireland? Do you regard it as being Constitutional?—No, I do not.

Do you regard it as anything else but an appeal to the physical force section? It certainly is an attempt to throw contempt on the Government of the Queen.

Mr. Parnell, continuing, said he new nothing about the Fenian oath, and he had only read that part of Le Caron's evidence which referred to himself personally. He knew John Daly was a convicted dynamiter, but knew nothing about the reference to him in the *Irishman* to the effect that "his friends look upon him as a daring soldier, who will stand the vengeance of the enemy until death comes to his relief." Daly was convicted of having bombs in his pocket which it was supposed he was going to throw down in the House of Commons, they would have had an equal effect all round. (Laughter.)

THE DYNAMITE POLICY.

Can that reference to Daly be regarded as testimony that persons guilty of that conduct would be held up to the approval of their countrymen, and not disapproval? I should think it might be open to that interpretation. Continuing, the witness said, that he had never heard that since 1879 Daly had been in the company of Messrs. Egan, J. O'Connor, and W. O'Brien. On the 15th October, 1881, he did deliver a speech in which he said that Mr. Gladstone accused him of not having repudiated the dynamite policy. He was not aware that Mr. Shaw, to whom Mr. Gladstone had offered an appointment, had repudiated the dynamite policy. Shaw had not repudiated the dynamite policy any more than he did. Shaw had said that his blood boiled whenever he saw the process server, and he felt inclined to pull the linch-pin out of his cart. He (Mr. Parnell) challenged any one to find in all his speeches on the Land question any incitement to violence.

Did Mr. Gladstone a few days before that, at Leeds, call attention to the fact that you did not denounce dynamite?—I do not recollect at all.

What do you mean then when you say "he accuses me of not having repudiated the policy"?—I suppose that is referring to the speech to which you refer. My remarks were an expression of my belief that there was no dynamite policy in existence.

But, then, on the 2 th August, 1881, there is an article in *United Ireland* in leader type referring to the dynamite policy as an existing policy?—I believe at that time a policy was suggested by O'Donovan Rossa simply for the purpose of getting money. I am of opinion that Rossa never succeeded in perpetrating outrages, and that they came from scatterred organizations got up among the Irish Americans. The witness went on to say he believed the *Irishman* denounced the Fenians who went into Parliament. He also believed that the *Irishman* supported the passage of the Land Bill of 1881, when it was passing through the House of Commons, because Pigott, in his evidence, said he made a claim on Mr. Forster in consequence.

OBJECTS TO PHYSICAL FORCE.

The Attorney-General: Do you disapprove of physical force for the attainment of the objects of your party?—I do, and always have disapproved of it as useless and criminal. If the present constitutional methods should fail, of which there is no present prospect, I should have to consider whether I should continue to be a public man.

The Attorney-General next cross-examined Mr. Parnell as to the incident at one of his meetings in America, when a man presented him with "five dollars for bread and twenty dollars for lead." After Mr. Parnell had declared that he did not consider the incident of any importance or significance at the time, the Attorney-General read to him an extract from one of his speeches in Ireland in which he recited the incident, and his statement was received with "loud and prolonged cheering." He denied that his reference to the incident at this meeting was intended to have any connection with the advocacy of physical force, or to refer to the League having the support of the physical force party. He considered it a stupid statement for him to have made, "because it had no object." He did not interpret the loud and prolonged cheering as meaning that the meeting took it in a physical force sense.

The Attorney-General having read the long letter by Devoy of December, 1878, which was declared by Mr. Johnson, when Solicitor-General for Ireland, to be the origin of the Land League, Mr. Parnell denied that the letter did originate the League. Mr. Devoy claimed too much credit, and he did not pay much attention to what Mr. Johnson said. He admitted however, that the Land League circulated 5,000 copies of the letter in Ireland. He did not know what object they had unless it was that they thought it a good letter, and that it would further the organisation.

Can you suggest any other object?—I suppose it was thought it would benefit the Land League in some way.

[The cross-examination was not concluded when the mail left.]

An interesting illustration of the widespread interest excited by the foremost personality in Europe is reported by a Danish paper from the extreme north. The winter in Iceland has been unusually severe, and the inhabitants heve been cut off from intercourse with the rest of the world for a longer period than usual. When, the other day, the first post-ship of the season broke through the ice-floes and reached Reajkjayik, the first question asked by the eager natives was whether Prince Bismarck was still alive?

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on the 26th ult.:—Continuous changes in the Russian army, by which the equilibrium of the military forces near the Austro-Russian frontier is being constantly disturbed in Russia's favour, are a source of great concern to the Austrian military authorities, who are at a loss to find the means of restoring the balance except both by a considerable additional expenditure, and by a departure from the established military organisation of the empire, which rests chiefly on the territorial system. It had already been found expedient to have three complete Army Corps in Galicia. A larger force than this that province could not easily accommodate in time of peace. A good deal has been done of late towards securing Lemberg against a surprise, to which the Galician capital was formerly greatly exposed. With a number of railways now connecting Galicia with the rest of the Monarchy, and with advanced preparations for a rapid mobilisation, Austria accordingly now has little to fear. The next war, however, as Lord Salisbury recently predicted, will probably come like a sudden summer shower, and if the Austrians look on quietly while the Russian cavalry, rifle brigades, and frontier guards—the last now a regular military force—are being doubled, without in some way attempting to meet these measures, she may awake some morning to find that her supposed military superiority has vanished. This summer shower, some well-informed people think, will come in the form of a Russian Black Sea fleet some day steaming out from Sebastopol and neighbouring ports, and preparing before Constantinople before either Austria or England have had any warning. In this case—and the operation is by military and naval authorities considered much more feasible than is generally believed—the Russian columns would appear on the Austrian frontier before the Vienna authorities had had time to decide what to do in such an emergency. For a Power like Austria, which only contemplates peace, and prepares no surprises, there is no safety except in the utmost vigilance, coupled with the adoption of counter-measures against each threatening step taken across the borders. The limit of the counter-measures it is possible for her to take has now, ever, almost been reached, and hence the concern felt in Austrian military circles whenever it becomes known that a fresh movement is going on in Russia. The two Empires are literally eating themselves up in the preparations they are forcing upon each other, and the time cannot be far distant when the mutual distrust and anxiety must lead to actual blows.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Writing on Wednesday on the subject of Russia and Turkey, the same correspondent says. I am responsible for certain statements on the situation in Eastern Europe, which, being in apparent contradiction to the outward quietude of general politics and the buoyancy of the Continental Bourses, naturally provoked criticism, and, in some instances, dissent. But are those who accuse me of excessive pessimism aware that during a period of profound peace Russia tried, by all available means, to extort from the Sultan a treaty which under the deceptive title of a Treaty of Alliance, and afterwards of a Treaty of Neutrality, was really intended to secure for Russia the control of the Dardanelles, and practically, a power of tutelage over Turkey? This was in March of the present year, and the negotiations were continued till quite recently. When the Porte, after much hesitation, finally rejected the overtures, resort was had to threats, and stress was laid upon the presence and preparedness of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea. It is possible, in the light of past experience, to believe that Russia has accepted the Turkish reply as final, and definitely abandoned her cherished scheme? The idea of a Russo-Turkish alliance was first mooted last October, after the splendid reception accorded by the Sultan to the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul. Advocated in the Russian Press, the project was commented upon not unfavourably by the Turkish newspapers, which admitted the possibility of an offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries. The European Press had ceased to regard the scheme as within the bound of practical politics, when M. de Nelidoff began to take it up in earnest. He proposed to the Sultan a Convention with certain stipulations, chief among them the suggestion that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus should be under the common protection of Russia and Turkey. But the Russian Ambassador made no headway, and fell back upon the time-honoured expedient of dunning the Porte for the war indemnities. In due course came the famous Note of Feb. 6, in which Russia used threats hardly consistent with the relations of two Powers at peace with one another. Turkey was extricated from this dilemma by Agop Pasha's financial genius, and, threats being no long possible, M. de Nelidoff took up fresh ground. He did not invite the Porte to enter into a formal alliance, but contented himself with demanding a Treaty of Neutrality, in view of a possible or eventual war between Russia and other Powers. But the proposal was accompanied by insistance upon guarantees for the observance of this neutrality. Turkey was to hand over the Straits as hostages for her good faith. The Sultan succeeded for some time in withholding a definite reply; but M. de Nelidoff was inexorable, and pressed for his answer. The decision was, of course, in the negative. It was at this stage that Russia made the overtures to M. Stambuloff, and endeavoured to coerce the Porte by the prospect of political changes in Bucharest following upon the Panslavist successes at Belgrade That intrigue was also a failure, and M. de Nelidoff has returned to his post from St. Petersburg, presumably with fresh instructions. It remains to be seen whether those instructions are, or are not, pacific in intent. At any rate, the assertion that the peace of Europe has not been in danger, and is not now imperilled, is proof of more courage than judgment.

RUSSIAN MACHINATIONS IN BULGARIA.

The methodical and deliberate character of the Russian designs upon Constantinople is evident from a letter from Sofia, published by the *Politische Correspondenz* as emanating from a trustworthy quarter. The writer states that M. Stambuloff's address to Prince Ferdinand, at the banquet on the Greek Easter Sunday, had a special significance to those who were aware of certain overtures made in confidence by Russia to the Bulgarian Premier M. Stambuloff was given to understand that the recent increase of Russian influence in Servia and Roumania needed only to be supplemented by a similar change in Bulgaria to enable Russia to bring about a general European settlement. All that Russia would expect, at the decisive moment, from her friends in the Balkan Peninsula, would be to hold Turkey in check. If M. Stambuloff would follow the example of other Balkan statesmen his services would be readily accepted, and he would win the high favour of future masters of his country. The one obstacle was Prince Ferdinand, who would have to be removed at any cost. Were this done, the Czar would magnanimously offer the right hand of friendship and forgive and forget the past. The only reply to these overtures was M. Stambuloff's loyal address to the Prince, in which he emphasised the necessity of Bulgarian independence, alluding to Prince Ferdinand as the sole guarantee of the country's liberty, and vowed that he himself would be the first to shed his blood in the Prince's cause. In the light of these singular revelations, says the correspondent, it is possible to see on how slender a thread hangs the peace of Europe. Had M. Stambuloff consented to betray his Prince and his country, Russia would have secured a strong base for her advance upon Constantinople, and the world would have awoke one morning to learn that Prince Ferdinand, like his predecessor on the throne, had disappeared; that Russian troops had landed at Varna and the Russian fleet forced the Bosphorus; and that Austrian neutrality had been demanded under a threat of a Cossack invasion of Eastern Galicia and Hungary. This supposition may seem unduly alarmist and far-fetched; but it is strictly in keeping with the ideas entertained in Russia. There, the notion of an ordinary war, with a regular declaration of hostilities, is scouted and ridiculed. A surprise, a sudden and unexpected blow, is held to be the only possible means of securing success, especially now that a descent through Roumania and by way of the Danube is rendered out of the question by the impolitic exchange of Dobruja for Bessarabia.

ALARM IN ROUMANIA.

That there is something threatening in the air is evident from the fact that the contractors for the building of the Roumanian fortifications at Bucharest and Galatz received three days ago pressing orders to expedite the work, which has of late been conducted in a somewhat leisurely way, with all possible despatch, even though the vote for the purpose has not yet been passed by the Senate. It is impossible at present (the correspondent adds) to foretell the decisions that will be arrived at during the Cabinet Councils at Vienna, which began yesterday morning, but it is rumoured that the credits to be asked for from the Delegations will be much larger than has been hitherto expected. M. Tisza had yesterday a private audience with the Emperor, lasting three-quarters of an hour. His Majesty also received the Roumanian Minister, who handed an autograph letter from King Charles, notifying the proclamation of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern as Roumanian Crown Prince.

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

The *Politische Correspondenz* publishes the following (April 26) from Belgrade:—M. Rosetti, the new Roumanian Minister, in presenting his credentials to the Regents to-day, stated that he was instructed by King Charles to express his Majesty's sentiments of friendship and regard for the Regency, and his sincere wishes for the welfare of Servia and for the honour and success of Alexander I. For his own part, he would strike to draw still closer the bonds of true amity which united the two countries, and in this endeavour he asked the co-operation of the Regents. The reply of M. Ristics, who spoke in the name of the Regents, was in similar terms, and he added that the friendly relations subsisting between the two States corresponded with the feelings and interests of the two nations.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

AN exhaustive report on the condition and prospects of the Comptoir d'Escompte has been issued by the liquidators. They begin by referring to the "crash" of the Comptoir as having assumed the proportions of a national calamity, and they compliment M. Rouvier enthusiastically on his timely and patriotic intervention, which saved the Comptoir from bankruptcy, and mitigated the harm which had been done owing to the suicide of M. Denfert-Rocherean Next follows a detailed account of the dealings of the directors with the copper and tin speculations. The "corner" was organized by the Society Industrielle et Commerciale des Metaux and its director, M. Secretan. M. Denfert-Rocherean, "director" of the Comptoir, entered into the transactions, being dazzled by the brilliant operations of the Societe des Metaux in 1887. That society bought up all the copper, which was then at £40 a ton, and when the rise took place contracts were passed by the Society with the principal mining companies, and these were guaranteed by the advances made from the Comptoir. Meanwhile the "crash" was coming; but M. Secretan found means to enable the society to balance its books satisfactorily in 1887, and to give a dividend of 60fr. on each share. He opened a credit of 70,000,000 fr. with sixteen capitalists, but three of these gentlemen failed to respond to his appeal. The Comptoir d'Escompte was the intermediary between M. Secretan and the capitalists; but, contrary to its statutes, it did not demand from the Societe des Metaux a deposit to guarantee itself against any eventual depreciation of copper stock. In March, 1888, matters were becoming worse; but the Comptoir, instead of limiting its increasing responsibilities, gave security to two American copper companies for 221,250,000 fr., or £8,850,000 sterling. The report finally deals with the conditions of the formation of a new company with a capital of forty millions of francs, in 80,000 shares of 500fr. each, half of which are paid up. The new company will trade in the same manner as the old, without any engagement relative to the agreements entered into with the mining companies.

The shareholders met in Paris on Monday to consider the proposed agreement with the new company. There were numerous interruptions by a small minority, who objected to the scheme but had no alternative to propose, except, indeed, an adjournment. M. Moreau read the report of the provisional managers, some parts of which excited murmurs. The passage declaring the directors responsible for the collapse of the company excited clamorous demands for the names; but M. Moreau replied that the names were well-known. The resolutions dismissing the directors and agreeing to the liquidation were almost unanimously agreed to, as was also the agreement with the new company. The proposal to appoint a consultative committee to act with the liquidators was strongly objected to, the uproar being such that M. Moreau could not gain a hearing for a list of names. A number of shareholders stormed the platform, while the majority of those present began to leave the hall. M. Moreau was ultimately hemmed in so that the ushers had to surround and defend him. The meeting broke up in confusion, without any vote being taken on the question of a consultative committee.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

GENERAL BOULANGER has taken 51 Portland Place as a residence during his stay in England. He entered into possession on May 1. This house is next door to the Chinese Embassy, and possesses a magnificent suite of rooms, in which the General proposes to hold frequent receptions during the season. A statement that he will attend the Press Club dinner to-morrow is contradicted. General Boulanger feels, it is stated, that under present circumstances, it is not advisable for him to be present on any quasi-public occasion.

A Paris telegram, of April 26, asserted that the following remarkable statement was telegraphed from London to the Havas Agency:—"A delegate from the Foreign Office has waited upon General Boulanger, in order to make him acquainted with the conditions under which his sojourn in London will be tolerated." The statement has, of course, been contradicted.

April 25 being the fifty-second anniversary of General Boulanger's birthday, his supporters in Paris gave a banquet at the Restaurant Bonvalet, at which about 250 persons were present. M. Lagnerre proposed the toast of the evening, and also read a letter from the General, in which he repeats that he was forced to quit France owing to the attempt to make him appear before the Senate, and that he recognises no other judge but the country. He continues:—"I shall not forget the unalterable ties which unite me to the Republican patriots of the Seine, nor the mandate given to me by Paris for the end which I pursue, and to which I shall arrive *quand même*, notwithstanding the odious persecutions of wretches who will remain in power but a very short time. Assure our friends that next year at the same date I shall be among them. The country by that time will have voted. The schemers who govern us shall have been driven away. I shall work then for the same purpose as that which makes me now a criminal in the eyes of our rulers—for the elevation of the country at home and for the preservation of its dignity abroad." After the reading of the letter M. Laguerre and other members of the party spoke.

At an election for the Town Council of the suburban village of St. Ouen, General Boulanger was spontaneously returned at the head of the poll, with one thousand one hundred and eight votes. This manifestation, says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, is all the more significant, that his friends had taken no steps to bring him forward. A second ballot will be necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—It is to be hoped for the sake of General Boulanger that the following story which comes from Brussels is true. At the time of his flight from Paris four Boulangists arrived at the Brussels station with six boxes, weighing 274 kilogrammes. They had some discussion with the railway officials about the extra weight charged. This ended in the boxes being opened. They were found to contain sacks of gold coins, silver plate, and jewels of all kinds. The Boulangists travelling with this treasure are described as having been kept at the railway station till two o'clock in the morning when they were released on the arrival of M. Moulton, General Boulangers' secretary, who declared that the gold silver plate and jewels were the property of the General.

It is stated that the general elections in France are fixed for Sept. 22 next.

A domiciliary visit was made by the authorities at Caudebec on April 28, at the residence of ex-Mayor Oliver, who organised the Boulangist Conference which was held on the 7th inst. The house was strictly searched.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—General Boulanger acted with very deliberate forethought, and under the particular advice of M. Rochefort in accepting the hospitality of Mr. O'Kelly at the House of Commons. This was rather a political than a mere sight-seein; visit to the Legislature. The General believes that in accepting the friendship of the Extreme Left in the House of Commons he will be doing that which is most acceptable to his followers in France. He has, for similar reasons, no intention of allowing himself to become a favourite lion of London drawing-rooms. "Mrs. Leo Hunter" is, of course, very anxious to secure his "assistance" at her parties, and many attempts in that direction have already failed. The General might easily become the "Buffalo Bill" of this London season, but he is sufficiently awake to his own interests in France to know that position could not tend to advance his claim to power on the other side of the Channel.

THE CALAIS-BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

MR A. M. BETHUNE, secretary of the P. and O. Company, writes under date of April 29, to notify that the much-needed restaurant car service attached to the trains conveying the mails to and from India, China, and Australia, is now in operation between Calais and Brindisi, the first train having left Brindisi homewards on Saturday, 27th ult. The first outward departure commenced with the mail train leaving London on the 3rd instant, the cars running through the whole distance from Calais to Brindisi. Not only are meals excellently served in the train at moderate rates, but the number of sleeping berths is largely increased, and the arrangements generally are so far improved as to render this formerly fatiguing route the pleasantest, as well as the quickest, between this country and the Far East.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS ON INDIA.

THE Duke of Orleans, who has been serving in India as an officer in the British army, recently returned home: and a Central News reporter had an interview with him at Sheen House on Saturday (30th ult.).

The interview took place in the study, one corner of which was occupied by a double row of the skins and heads of tigers, while in another lay a number of skulls of wild beasts. Above these hung the skins of pythons, crocodiles, and cobras, some fowling-pieces, and curious Oriental weapons. "You must excuse my receiving you in the midst of all this confusion," said the Duke of Orleans as he entered the room. "I have just returned," he said, "and have hardly had time as yet to put my traps in order." The object of the visit having been explained, the Duke smiled good-naturedly, and said:—"My experiences in India have been those of a soldier learning his business, of a Frenchman studying with friendly interest the wonderful development of the British rule over a penins

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 30th, Mr. S. Smith moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, the fiscal system of the Government of India leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops, in large numbers of places where, till recently, they never existed, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption, and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India, calling for immediate action on the part of the Government of India with a view to their abatement." The question was raised last session, but in a somewhat confused form, and the House was not able to pass clear and distinct judgment upon it. In August 1887, the Indian Government issued a despatch, which was an apology for the drink system prevailing in India, and which he hoped to be able to show was incorrect and misleading. The hon. member cited authorities to prove the truth of his allegations, and described the methods by which the drink system was conducted. He alluded to the opinions expressed by British missionaries, a class of men who were acknowledged to be the most reliable judges. They proposed to exercise local option with regard to the opening of shops for the sale of liquor. They wanted in India to bring local option upon a great local evil. The Indian people viewed the liquor trade very differently to the way we did in England. The universal opinion there was that drinking was a vice, the climate in India making drinking a deadly practice. With regard to the general question of opium in China, he hoped to raise that at a later date. In conclusion, he asked the House to accept his resolution, and thus send a thrill of joy to a vast population of people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cane seconded the motion. During the last ten years the revenue from intoxicating liquors and drugs in India had been steadily advancing, having, in fact, about doubled in that period. The state of things in that respect was such as to give serious alarm to every social and political reformer. The excise laws in India directly led to increased consumption of intoxicating liquors, with all its attendant evils, committing the Government to a policy of expansion for the sake of revenue, instead of leaving it open to them to pursue a policy of restriction. Wherever the consumption of liquors increased, the demand for drugs also increased. Under the present system the increased consumption was inevitable. The bias was in favour of expansion, and not of restriction, all moral considerations being swamped in the effort to obtain revenue. He suggested as a remedy for the present state of things an increase of duty on proof spirit, and also the imposition of some duty on the heavy beer which was being brewed in India.

Sir R. Lethbridge, the commencement of whose speech was interrupted by an unsuccessful attempt to count out the House, repudiated the suggestion that the Indian Government were indifferent to moral considerations, and that they thought of nothing but raising revenue in connection with the liquor trade. While sympathising to a large extent with the motives of the hon. member for Flintshire, he could not support his motion. It was idle to deny that at times our policy had, contrary to the intentions of the Government, tended to increase drunkenness. All that was best in native opinion demanded more stringent restrictions on the sale of intoxicants. The Government had a free hand so far as native opinion was concerned, and could go as far as they liked in the direction of prohibition. The only considerations that could weigh with the Government were fear of illicit distillation and loss of revenue. Public opinion would be entirely on the side of the Excise, and the bugbear of illicit distillation might therefore be set aside. (Hear, hear.) He could, not, however, brush aside so lightly the consideration of the loss of revenue, seeing that they were dealing with other people's money. Nevertheless, it was a fact that the taxpayers of India were prepared to bear a portion of this loss of revenue for the sake of the good name and the morals of their countrymen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. M'Laren remarked that the Government could never hope to diminish the consumption of drink so long as they increased the facilities for obtaining that drink. He doubted the genuineness of the protestations of the Indian Government that they desired to restrict this traffic, seeing that, through their minor officials, they urged the people to drink.

Sir J. Gorst said if the fiscal policy of the Government of India, with reference to the liquor question, were anything like that which had been described by the hon. member (Mr. M'Laren) and the mover and seconder of the motion, he would agree that that policy would most richly deserve the strongest condemnation of the House. (Ministerial cheers.) He went further, and said if we believed that the men by whom the Indian Government was administered were such wicked men as the hon. member (Mr. M'Laren) had intimated they were, he would not remain a day longer Under-Secretary for India, and he should say the sooner the British officials were cleared out of Indian the better for that country. (Ministerial cheers.) He did not pretend to compete with the hon. member in the high moral altitude to which he raised himself, but he asked whether it was fair to men who, among difficulties and dangers, were administering the affairs of that great country, to withhold from them that charity which was accorded in England to the meanest criminal, and to believe them capable of the horrible wickedness which the hon. member had attributed to them. (Ministerial cheers.) In a despatch dated March 10th last, the Secretary of State, answering certain memorials which were forwarded to him by native associations in Calcutta and its suburbs, in connection with the sale of liquor, said:—"I desire to remind your Excellency that in my despatch, on April 19, 1888, I laid down the principle—first, that any extension of the habit of drinking among the Indian populations is to be discouraged; secondly, that the tax on spirituous liquors should be as high as may be possible, without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquors; and, thirdly, that subject to these conditions, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors. In other words, to quote from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras in 1884, it should always be borne in mind that the taxation of the sale of intoxicating liquors is imposed primarily in order to restrain the consumption of such liquors, and not for the purpose of making money out of their sale. I am confident your Excellency's Government will adhere strictly to those principles, and in any measures which you may think fit to adopt you will do all that lies in your power to insure that they shall be observed by all who are engaged in the work." He appealed to all hon. members, except the hon. gentleman (Mr. M'Laren) to say whether it was possible to lay down principles which should govern the Excise administration in language more clear, more distinct, and more appropriate than that. He excepted the hon. member, because he might reply that the Indian officials were actuated by the vilest possible motives.

Mr. M' Laren: I said—and the hon. member knows it perfectly well—at the beginning of my speech, that I gave him every possible credit for his intentions in this matter, and he ought not to make such charges against me.

Sir J. Gorst: I decline the adulation of the hon. member. I decline to be praised at the expense of the Secretary of State and at the expense of the honourable men who administer the Government of India. (Ministerial cheers.) To exempt me from the common condemnation is an insult, and I decline any reservation on my behalf. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) I share the fate of the Secretary for India.

Mr. M' Laren: I never made any charge against the Secretary of State. It is really too bad of the hon. member.

Sir J. Gorst said at any rate the hon. member charged those who administered the Government of India in the most distinct terms and in terms which made every hon. member who had taken part in the Government of India indignant. The Government of India had most willingly assented to the doctrine laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatch of March last, and the various provincial Governments had accepted that policy and directed their officials to give effect to it. Instead of cheapening liquor, as had been suggested, the Government put a heavy tax upon it. What other policy could they pursue than, by taxation, to make liquor as dear as possible, as they did, and by limiting, as they did, the places where it could be secured to such shops as would satisfy the wants of the population without giving rise to smuggling? (Hear, hear.) Any instances which could be brought to the notice of the Government where their instructions were disobeyed in regard to the regulation of the production or sale of liquor in India would receive their careful attention. He could find no evidence of the increase of drunkenness and impoverishment which had been alleged to attend the working of the present Excise system in that country. He did not say that in any province of India the system was incapable of amelioration, but he asked the House to reject a resolution which, instead of recognising the laudable efforts the Government of India had for many years made in the direction of amelioration, visited them with unmerited censure. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Lawson supported the resolution, believing that the passing of such a resolution would be one of the best means of encouraging what efforts were being made towards lessening the evils of the liquor trade in India. We were forcing upon the people of India a new custom contrary to their religion. He was surprised that the House should hesitate, seeing that in April last they passed a resolution supporting colonial governments in their efforts to put down the liquor traffic among natives—a resolution supported in an eloquent speech by the sugar bounty man. (Laughter.)

Sir R. Temple said that the hon. member (Mr. S. Smith) had overcharged his case, and had filled up his goblet to overflowing. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) If the servants of the Government were to blame, he was as much responsible as any one, seeing that at different times he had governed 105,000,000 natives of India. He had always acted upon the principles contained in the despatch to which reference had been made, and he asked the House if he looked like the sort of man—(laughter)—who would give orders and not see them carried out. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) The majority of the people of India were in favour of abstinence. (Hear, hear.) Yet a certain minority were of the other way of thinking, and if local option was adopted, illicit distilling would go on merrily. The hon. member for Barrow had denounced every conceivable system in detail for conducting the sale of drink; but what would happen if there was no system? The central distillery system had the great advantage of bringing the manufacturer and retailer of spirits under absolute supervision. It enabled the Government to know how much liquor was made and how much consumed, and the quantity that went into the country could be regulated according to the demand from the various localities. The central distillery system was by far the best. He thought that the out-still system should be withdrawn gradually from Bengal, and he hoped he understood the Under Secretary for India correctly, that the system was being or had been withdrawn, though the withdrawal was rather late. As to the charge that drunkenness was increasing in India, he emphatically denied it. He firmly believed that the people continued to deserve the character of being, on the whole, a temperate and sober people. He deprecated the overdrawn language of the resolution before the House. Nothing was to be gained by denunciation of the Governor-General in Council; and what was best was to content themselves with giving effect to the despatch of the Governor-General and following up the despatch of the Secretary of State.

Sir W. Harcourt said the responsibility of England with regard to the liquor traffic in India was very great, because it was this country which had the supreme control over that traffic. It was plain, therefore, that the House of Commons was especially bound to be careful in this matter lest it should strengthen a system that might be productive of mischievous effects. The question was whether the drinking custom was increasing among the native population, and upon this point the Government had failed to furnish any reliable information. He regarded this resolution in the light, not of an attack on the Government of India, but of a declaration of the opinion of the House on the fiscal system with reference to the liquor traffic in India; and nothing should be done by the Government which would instil habits of intemperance among people happily free from them at present.

Sir J. Fergusson assured the House that there was an earnest desire on the part of officers of the Government in India, not only to do their duty in endeavouring to increase the revenue of the country, but to raise the moral and material position of the people in every particular.

The House divided—

For the resolution	113
Against	103
Majority for	17

Mr. Samuel Smith's motion was supported by eighty-nine Gladstonites, fifteen Liberal Unionists, six Conservatives, viz. Sir F. Fitzwygram, Major-General Goldsworthy, Sir J. Kennaway, Sir A. Rollitt, and Messrs. W. Johnston and J. R. Kelly, and five Parnellites. The minority was wholly Conservative, save Mr. Anstruther and Sir J. Goldsmid, Liberal Unionists.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The *Norddeutsche* printed on April 28, in a conspicuous place in its columns, the following description of an important interview between Count H. Bismarck and the American Delegates to the coming Conference on Samoa:—"The American Delegates to the Samoa Conference, Messrs. Kasson, Phelps, and Bates, arrived in Berlin on Friday evening, and paid their first visit to the Secretary of State, Count Bismarck, at the Foreign Office on Saturday. On that occasion Mr. Bates expressed his regret that an article bearing his signature had been published in the last number of an American monthly, and much commented on in the German press. He gladly availed himself of this opportunity to point out that this literary effusion, which had, perhaps, led to misrepresentations owing to imperfect translations, was written by him at a time when the White-books were not yet published, and the thought was far from him that, in spite of his not belonging to the present Government party, he might yet be called upon to act as a delegate to the Samoa Conference. As soon as he heard of his appointment, he took all steps to prevent the publication of his essay, but to his lively regret the editor of the magazine declared himself unable, for technical reasons, to suppress the article, it being already stereotyped. Mr. Bates further declared that he had written that essay only as a private individual imperfectly informed. After the publication of the despatches in the White Book, which proved the fair attitude of the German Government, the article ceased to have any point. He added that he highly respected the German nation, to which the United States owed much, and that nothing had been further from his thoughts than to offend Germany or her Government. He concluded by expressing the wish that his statement might be made publicly known, and contribute to the complete removal of the disfavour shown towards him in the German press." This declaration, it may be noted, was made by Mr. Bates quite spontaneously.

The delegates afterwards waited upon the Chancellor, who is reported to have received them most amiably, and discussed with them the theme of the Conference.

The delegates held their first meeting in the Foreign Office at Berlin on Monday afternoon. The session was opened by Count Herbert Bismarck, who, speaking in French, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Emperor, whose earnest desire it was to see the question which had brought them together disposed of in an amicable spirit, and with a due regard to the interests of all concerned. Germany cherished no selfish and secret schemes of annexation and aggrandisement among the islands of the Pacific, especially the Samoan group, and merely aimed at safeguarding and promoting the rights of such of her subjects as had acquired extensive commercial interests in that part of the world. She desired no advantage which was not consistent with her treaties with Samoa and the Conference Powers, to which she still remained faithful; and he trusted and believed that their negotiations would soon lead to a satisfactory result. Such a result was all the likelier to be arrived at if the members of the Conference pledged themselves meanwhile to observe the strictest secrecy and reticence with regard to their deliberations. On behalf of England, Sir Edward Malet followed with an expressions of the same general kind of assurances; the like of which was also tendered by Mr. John Kasson for the United States. Mr. Kasson, moreover, hinted at the hope entertained by his Government that the Samoan question would be settled on such a basis as would not interfere with the autonomy or independence of the islands. Some other formal business having been disposed of, the Conference appointed sub-committees to deal with questions of detail, and adjourned, qua Conference, sine die, to await the reports of its sub-committees. This, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks, was also the method of business followed by the Congo Conference which sat here five years ago. The parties to the Conference being virtually agreed as to general principles, these sub-committees will merely have to deal with the matters of detail left undisposed of by the Conference of Washington. It was expected that in the peculiar circumstances of the case the language of the Conference would be English, but this as it now appears was a compliment to the Anglo-Saxon delegates which the German Government was not willing to render without more ado. "It is a compliment which would have been as graceful as advantageous, seeing that two of the American delegates are guiltless of anything like a sufficient grasp of French, and that, on the other hand, all their German colleagues are just as fluent and perfect in the tongue of Macaulay as they are in that of Talleyrand. But hyper-sensitiveness and Chauvinism are elements which must always be reckoned with by foreigners who come here to transact political business."

The Delegates to the Samoa Conference have agreed to discuss; and, if possible, to decide the questions at issue in Committees ad hoc on the days on which no general meetings take place. The debates are, in future, to be conducted in English to save time.

The most noteworthy exhibit in the collection of pictures now on view at the Hanover Gallery is Meissonier's celebrated "1814," the famous work in which Napoleon is represented on his white horse retreating from Moscow at the head of his column. The size of the picture is only ten inches by fifteen, and the curious in these matters point out that as the price asked is £16,000, the painting is valued at over a hundred and six pounds per square inch.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held their quarterly meeting on April 29, Mr. Henry Lee presiding. Mr. J. A. Beith moved the following resolution:—"That this Chamber, having long seen with regret the various hindrances which have hitherto stood in the way of an adequate extension of railways for commercial purposes in India, is of opinion, in view of the approaching completion of the military railways, that the time has now come for a more vigorous construction of such lines as are likely to be advantageous to Indian trade and industry, and especially to aid in utilising the vast latent resources of the country, than has so far been deemed practicable. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

Mr. Beith said the immediate occasion for the resolution was the recent visit they had had from Mr. Holt Hallett; and the special circumstances which made it expedient and desirable such a resolution should be passed now was the fact of the near completion of military railways in India offering an opportunity of urging on the Government of India to take up the work, which had to a very large extent been interrupted by the construction of military railways, and to go on with the construction of commercial railways. The subject had been considered by the Chamber more than once. It was a subject on which, he was glad to say, a unanimous opinion prevailed in the Chamber. He would remind members of the important evidence given on this subject in 1884 by Mr. Lord and Mr. Bythell before the House of Commons. He would strongly urge that the report be made the subject of special study, along with the report in regard to the Indian famines which dealt with railways. No subject lay at the bottom of the future of the industries of India and England as did this question of the extension of Indian railways. Although the construction of military railways had interfered somewhat with commercial railways, yet there was ground for encouragement. The mileage of Indian railways in 1878 was 7,000 miles. It was now approaching 15,000 or 16,000 miles. That was a considerable increase. But in the United States the mileage of railways of commerce was something like 150,000, and probably before two years were over it would be something like 200,000 miles. They saw, therefore, what a very large amount of work was to be overtaken in our territory in India in order to do justice to this great dependency of ours. With the extension of railways in India the imports and exports had increased. There had been other causes which had contributed to the extension of trade with India. The country had settled down in a remarkable way since the great rebellion of 1857; the Suez Canal had been opened, and had been an immense means of exchanging the commodities of Europe for those of India. But it was clear, following the periods of increase, that they had been due much more to the increase of railways than to any other cause whatever. The great want they were feeling just now was new markets, and for his part he thought the more that cry was reiterated the better. At the same time let them remember that it was a very different thing attempting to make new markets in countries like Africa and India. In Africa there was a scattered population, by no means civilised, who had to be taught industries. No doubt there was a future for Africa, but it must be more or less distant. In India the circumstances were different. There we had 250 millions of people, nearly all of whom had habits of industry. They were either cultivators of the ground or had some trade or industry at their fingers' ends, and every additional hundred miles of railway in India meant so much more of new markets, because what characterised the people of India more than anything else was their persevering industry and their intense desire to exchange the fruits of that industry for what we had. He would like the Chamber to do everything it could do to stimulate this great extension of railways in India. There would be no conflict of interests. They were often accused of looking at matters only from their own point of view. He thought in this case it was even more the interest of India than of England. There would be an extraordinary distribution of population, and there would be an increase in exchange with England. The effects of famine would never be felt as they were in the past if we had a network of railways over India, and there would be a vast decrease of discontent, or, rather, a great development of the contentment which already existed in India. For, whatever might be said, the confidence in England which was felt by the people of India was far greater than any discontent which existed. The relations between the two countries would be cemented, and while we augmented our own trade, we should enrich the people of India as well. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. K. Bythell seconded the resolution, and said he had always argued in favour of these proposals on the ground that the extension was needed for the benefit of the people of India. Of course it would increase the markets for our manufactures, but to the people of India it was of still greater importance and a matter of life and death. There are several large districts where, owing to the failure of grain and the inability to convey supplies to the people, millions had died of famine. He instanced Orissa, where one million out of three died when he was resident in India in 1867, and Rajpootana, where four millions of people died in two years. Orissa was now as much isolated as in the year he mentioned. The trade railways which had been opened in India, so far from not paying, were paying handsomely, and their earnings were so large that they were able to stand yearly increasing losses in exchange. As a result there was a great increase in the revenue of the country. The Government of India were not at all in a weak financial position. The contrary was the case. It was quite true that the Budget showed a prospective loss of 500,000*l.*, but it was proposed to spend out of revenue, in addition to what was spent out of capital on frontier railways, on coast and frontier defence, 1,400,000*l.* In the Government accounts for fifteen years they would find in addition to paying for the famine and for the Afghan war, they had been spending five millions a year out of revenue on public works of different kinds. Sir Reginald Barber, in the Budget statement, himself admitted the sound financial position. The railways were no tax on the country. On the contrary, in addition to the question of saving people from the effects of famine, the railways themselves were a paying concern. (Hear, hear.)

The President said that last week he had had the opportunity of spending an hour or two with Mr. Westland, who was the Controller and Surveyor-General of India, and had proposed to him the importance of coming to Manchester and giving a lecture on India, and he hoped they might prevail on Mr. Westland to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. S. Dods said the Government had been building railways out of revenue. That was not what was wanted. What was wanted was that native and English money should be spent on extending the railways of India. In his opinion, until there was some association between the moneys of India and the moneys of England, no English money would be sent out. The natives of India did not support railways to any extent with their money, and they would have to be built with English capital.

Mr. Fogg thought the Chamber ought to set one day apart every quarter for the discussion of Indian affairs.

Mr. R. C. Richard hoped that if the Government guaranteed any loan upon railways in India it would be done directly by the home executive, because the home Government could do it at a cheaper rate.

Mr. Henry Kirkpatrick said that railways only had been mentioned. In his opinion waterways were of great importance to India.

Mr. Beith in replying, said that the question of railways was not brought forward as a rival to water communication. Canals were important to India, no doubt, not only for communication, but still more for the purposes of irrigation. It would be found that as railways extended irrigation would extend also. He had purposely avoided discussing the money question because that was an important question, and the Chamber would have to consider it in very great detail some day.

The President said he would try to bring the Indian question very frequently before the Chamber, because he was convinced of its importance. He had been told by rich and influential men in India that the greatest want in India was railways, and that the natives did not put their money into them because they could get better interest elsewhere; but that once the railways were constructed the natives would use them for our benefit as well as for their own.

Mr. Bythell said the Government were afraid to borrow money for railway purposes in India, because it would increase their debt, and speakers on public platforms would denounce them.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The *Manchester Examiner* says:—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce concluded its proceedings yesterday with a conversation of singular interest and importance on the subject of Indian railways. It is a subject which needs to be pushed, and still more determinedly pushed, to the front of Indian affairs. It ought also to be dealt with on simple principles, stripped of the verbiage in which Anglo-Indians as a rule wrap up Indian subjects. . . . The duty and the interest of England is to open up India to trade. To do this would be to solve the problems of periodical famines, of the opium monopoly, of the poverty of millions of people. But if the Indian Government ever does this—unless some Government should chance to be inspired, which is not a thing to look for—there must be pressure from without. Lancashire, for instance, must demand some consideration for its trade, and on the reasonable, just, and incontrovertible ground that what will be good for Lancashire will be still better for India.

The *Manchester Guardian's* comment is as follows:—Not the least useful action has been that of the Chamber with regard to trade marks both in this country and in India. As the Indian Chambers have lately seemed disposed to misunderstand the spirit of some of the recommendations of Manchester, it is gratifying to learn that in this instance the Bengal Chamber has adopted rules in accordance with the proposals of the Manchester Chamber. Similar harmony will doubtless exist with reference to the resolution proposed by Mr. Beith yesterday, urging a more vigorous policy of railway construction in India. It may, however, be pointed out that if any good is to come from such resolutions, it is needful that the Chamber should make up its mind as to whether the Indian Government is to be urged to construct railways itself, or to continue to give guarantees to private companies. One thing seems certain, and that is that until the silver difficulty has been got rid of, private capitalists will not invest in Indian railways without guarantees; and, as we have frequently shown, the guarantee system is unsound economically and doubly costly to the Indian Government. And even if the Government construct the railways itself, it will have, under existing conditions, to face the risk of a continually declining exchange and a consequently continually increasing burden on its finances.

MR. CAINE AND THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

The City Temple was crammed from floor to ceiling with an enthusiastic audience the night before the mail left on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society. Sir W. W. Hunter was expected to be in the chair, and his address was anticipated with interest. He had, however, written—greatly to the regret of all present—that having broken his ankle he could not attend, but expressing pleasure that Dr. Robert Needham Cust was to take his place. Dr. Cust lately belonged to the Bengal Civil Service, and has wide knowledge of missions and missionaries. Last night he made an admirable address in praise of the missionaries, which, coming from him, is of distinct value. But before proceeding we must mention that a report was made by the general secretary, Mr. A. H. Baynes, and a statement given in as to the finances of the society by the treasurer, Mr. W. A. Rickett. The society shows with deserved pride, in view of recent events, that never before has it had anything like so large an income as during the year just closed, the total receipts having reached the sum of £89,818, as compared with £86,209 for the year previous—an increase in total receipts of £14,609. Unfortunately, however, notwithstanding this increase, the balance-sheet for the past year presents a debt amounting to £2,862, the expenditure having been £79,237, as compared with £67,200 for the year previous. This increase is due entirely to augmented Congo Mission expenditure on account of the terribly heavy cost of transport and labour. It is clear, therefore, the society state, that for the coming year a further increase in the receipts of at least £5,000 will be needed to avoid further debt.

In his excellent speech Dr. Cust said that having been called on so suddenly he was there as an "emergency man." For much of the mission work they had to thank Carey and others, who were missionaries when it was not fashionable to be so. (Cheers.) Nobly the Baptists had done their work on the Congo. He had watched them carefully. Their missionaries had great reputation, too, as geographers and linguists. It was sometimes said that missionaries were second and third-rate men. He did not think that the English people sent out such men as missionaries. (Cheers.) The second stage of mission work had been that of extravagant praise of the missionaries, which perhaps had had its effect on the missionaries' heads. (Laughter.) And now we had reached the epoch of criticism, added Dr. Cust, and his hearers bestirred themselves, with an eager look, as if they knew that Mr. Caine was to be overhauled. There were, he said, critics and critics. He liked to call a spade a spade, and missionaries sometimes did not relish that. They should read what the friendly critics said. If a thing was bad it should be stopped. The hostile critics did not love the cause of missions, and they knew nothing of them. (Loud cheers.) They were generally travelling members of Parliament, who went out to India with a Cook's ticket and a big note-book. The M.P. knew nothing of the country, and he picked up his information from people he met here and there. Then he came back with his statistics—and could be made to tell anything—and gave his information with all the authority of a prophet come down from the mountain. (Great laughter.) There was a great deal of the Old Adam in Mr. Caine. (Great cheering and laughter, renewed again and again, and cries of "That's good.") He (Dr. Cust) was too old now to discuss whether Islamism or Christianity was better for India. They should make use of criticism, whether good or bad. (Cheers.) Then, in conclusion, he gave five tests of a good missionary, and declared that they had cause to be thankful for missions.

After a short address by the Rev. J. Jackson Fuller, from the Cameroons, a "black man" who speaks admirable English, who expressed his gratitude to the Baptist Missionary Society, the Rev. Professor Elmslie, was most enthusiastically welcomed. He made some hard hits at Mr. Caine. He said it was wasted time and meant loss of temper to answer Mr. Caine. In their childhood they used to be asked, Who killed Abel? but now it was, Who killed Caine? The answer was that nobody knew; he had been killed so often. The chairman had certainly dug his grave. (Laughter.) If they were going to have any more missionary meetings, he hoped they would let Caine lie. (Great cheering and laughter.)

NIHILISM AND THE CZAR.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on April 29, says:—Certain outward and visible signs of an inward apprehension of Nihilistic machinations in St. Petersburg have been displayed lately. His Imperial Majesty the Czar recently has been exceedingly chary of showing himself in his capital, and when certain duties rendered his presence indispensable he curtailed his visits to the shortest limits. That the police section—more particularly that devoted to political matters—is considerably agitated at the present time is evidenced by the increased number of "agents" visible in the public thoroughfares and places of resort; moreover, I hear from a creditable source that the number of domiciliary visits in certain quarters of the city has greatly increased within the last few months. As an outcome of all this, arrests have been made, but I cannot ascertain that any big fish have been netted; but the most important sign of something wrong is the fact that the annual parade of recruits which was fixed to take place a few days ago in front of the Winter Palace was countermanded at the last moment, and the review was held with a shortened programme within the walls of the Michael "Manege." The same thing occurred to-day in the case of the Grenadier Guards. This regiment celebrates its annual fete to-day and the ceremony usually commences with a parade in front of the Winter Palace. If the weather permits pavilions of canvas are erected, and the Empress and her ladies grace the proceedings with their presence. Notwithstanding that the weather is most propitious, the parade was countermanded at a late hour on Friday night, and the regiment was reviewed in the Riding School abovenamed. What does all portend? It is to be hoped that the fears which exist of something untoward occurring are groundless, and that the even course of events in the Russian Empire is not to be rudely shaken by the machinations of that party which, by its dastardly deed of 1881, plunged the country into woe, and did more to retard those reforms it professedly advocates than could a series of internal troubles.

Within the last few days the second of two monster guns has been placed in position on the Calais heights. The weight of these pieces of ordnance is said to be from forty-five to forty-six tons, length of bore 36ft., weight of projectile 1,008lb., and charge 476 lb. They are breech-loaders with a range of ten miles.

In 1886 the annual value of the property in the county of Lancaster was £10,029,967; at the next valuation, in 1872, it had risen to £12,55,000; in 1877 it had increased to £15,626,890; and according to the last valuation, made in 1884, and revised to March 31, 1889, it was £18,595,992, so that in little more than 20 years the annual value of the whole county has been nearly doubled. Tables recently compiled by the county auditor for the use of the County Council show the present valuations of the principal boroughs to be as follows:—Liverpool, £3,438,074; Manchester, £2,520,938; Salford, £734,220; Oldham £480,050; Bolton, £416,362; Blackburn, £413,514; Preston, £341,030; Rochdale, £274,406.

INDIA IN PARIS.

A writer in the *Telegraph* on the Paris Exhibition says:—

Among the "annexes" illustrative of the different styles of Oriental architecture, ancient and modern, is the so-called "Indian Palace," situate in the rear of the Industrial Palace's left wing, hard by the group of South American "pavilions," and facing a broad public thoroughfare that marks one of the frontier-lines of the Exhibition enclosure. I was invited yesterday by the Messrs. Joubert, the constructors of this magnificent building—which is rapidly approaching completion—to inspect it within and without. It is a composite edifice, the erection of which, from designs by Mr. Purdon Clarke, Curator of the Indian Museum, is due to the enterprise and perseverance of that gentleman, as well as of Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Vincent Robinson, but for whom British India would not have been represented at all in the Paris Exhibition, the Indian authorities having been deterred from carrying out their original intentions by the refusal of our Home Government to take any official part in a display commemorating the Revolution of 1789. Hence the designer and promoters of the Indian Palace, as well as its architects, have had to contend against manifold difficulties, financial and otherwise, ere they could contrive to put their project into execution. They have succeeded, however, and the result of their labour is a building of such exceptional beauty and picturesqueness that it cannot fail to prove one of the principal attractions of the forthcoming International Show. The decorative features of the Palace, or, more properly, "Serail," are, for the most part, replicas of casts in the possession of the Indian Museum at South Kensington. A broad bat somewhat low verandah runs round the entire building, supported by elegant columns, which resemble those adorning the palace of the Panch Mahal near Agra, a fine specimen of early Mogul art, dating from the year 1556. Above the verandah is a panelled balustrade, covered with quaint and graceful designs, also reproduced from the original sculptures of the Panch Mahal Palace, whereas the plinth of the building is copied from the tombs of Shah Ahmed's queens, highly ornate fourteenth century work. The walls present an appearance of great massiveness and solidity, although—like the ornamental details—they are nothing more than wooden framework, faced with plaster castings, to which, by a staining process executed in bullocks' blood, the heavy effect and dull red hue of dark sandstone is imparted. A fine dome, the fac-simile of one crowning a famous Agra palace, surmounts the centre transept of the "Serail." This transept, I should mention, is supported by several bulky columns, richly carved, the date of which is unknown. The originals belong to a very early period of Buddhist art, and were formerly part of an ancient temple dismantled and pulled down by Mahomedan raiders, who incorporated these admirably sculptured columns in a palace built at Ahmedabad towards the close of the fifteenth century. Surprising ingenuity has been displayed by the artist who designed the ornamentation carried out in low relief on all these pillars and panels. The figures—chiefly elephants, horses, and deer—are set, as it were, in frames that appertain to a continuous pattern, though each one is a design *per se* differing from its neighbours. Into these frames the figures themselves are made to merge, so to speak, by contrivances that may be absurd, considered from the anatomical point of view, but are always fantastically graceful, and sometimes cunningly humorous. I have been assured that these decorative devices teem with poetical and religious significance, but as the persons who conveyed that assurance to me were altogether unable to expound their meaning, I will only venture the remark that, to my uninstructed apprehension, they certainly do not appear to have been designed with the exclusive object of illustrating sacred history or tales of love. They are, however, extremely curious, fanciful, and suggestive, and exhibit a sharpness of outline and delicacy of texture that leave little to be desired. In its every outward and inward detail I may add the "Indian Serail" has been carried out in strict accordance with the canons of early Mogal architectural art, of which it may be accepted as a comprehensive example—a sort of *multum in parvo*—by reason that it displays special features and salient characteristics of several of the most remarkable edifices still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Agra. Messrs. Joubert are putting up a magnificent marble fountain under the cupola, at their own expense. The two wings will be occupied by Indian exhibits, that to the left of the central portal having been leased by the Indian Tea Company, which will dispense its own particular brews and infusions to those by whom "le five o'clock" is recognised as a social observance not to be foregone upon any account whatsoever, and in Paris such devotees are at least as numerous as they are in London. A mighty rajah, whose exact title I "disremember," has taken the other wing, in which he proposes to show his family jewels and the products of his subjects' industry. The main internal attractions of the "Serail," therefore, will be tea and trinkets, which may be expected to "draw" old Indians in great numbers every afternoon throughout the summer months; for tramping about an exhibition is hot and thirsty work, and all who have dwelt in tropical climates know by experience that no beverage is at once so cooling and refreshing as a draught of fragrant tea. There will be divans, chaises-lounges, silken draperies, punkahs, awnings, rippling water, and the subdued "light that counterfeits a gloom." In all probability the "Serail" will turn out one of the cosiest and most reposeful refreshment nooks within the length and breadth of the great International Show.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, April 26.

5th Lancers—Lieut-Col A B Harvey has been appointed to command the Regiment.

7th Hussars—Capt H M Ridley has been seconded for service as Adjt of the Cavalry Depot.

13th Hussars—Lieut W A Grant resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut-Col and Col H Trotter, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, to be placed on half-pay.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut-Col J Fitzgerald has been appointed to command a battalion; Lieut G G O'N Ray, to be Capt, in succession to Lieut-Col and Col J G Cockburn, placed on half-pay; Lieut L E Kiggell, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete establishment.

The Norfolk Regiment—Gent Cadet G A Becher, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut W Jones, deceased.

The Suffolk Regiment—Sergt-Maj W E Searson, to be Qrmr, with the hon rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt C Cordery, retired.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt W C Neville to be Adjt, vice Capt R J Cooke, who has resigned that appointment; Capt A C St George retires on retired pay.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt H H Whiting retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt G S Douglas retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Maj and Col C W Murray retires upon half-pay.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) Maj A Wilkinson to be Lieut-Col, vice Col F Gardew, placed on half-pay; Sap Maj G S Carr to be Maj, vice A Wilkinson; Lieut L C Arbuthnot to be Capt, in succession to Lieut-Col and Col G A White placed on half-pay.

The Highland Light Infantry—Maj and Col R Leigh to be Lieut-Col, vice Col C T Wallace, placed on half-pay; Capt E Spencer to be Maj, vice Col R Leigh.

Staff.

Col J Boughey, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be an Assist, Adjt-Gen. and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Lieut-Col and Col J P C Glyn, half-pay, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

Capt and Brevet Lieut Col R H Murray, Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be a Deputy Assist Adjt-Gen, vice Maj the Hon C Dutton, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Capt and Brevet Lieut-Col A G Creagh, RA, now a Staff Capt for Royal Artillery to be a Be-Major for R A.

Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col H T S Yates, RA, to be a Brigade Maj for Royal Artillery, vice Maj D C Daniell, RA, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Capt and Brevet Maj J Adye, RA, to be a Staff Capt of Royal Artillery.

Staff College.

Capt F C Beatson, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), to be an Instructor.

Inspector of Warlike Stores.

Maj W F Nuthall, the Manchester Regt, to be a Second Class Assist Inspector.

Hon Lieut and Depy Commy George Acres, Bengal Estab, has been granted the honorary rank of Capt.

The Czar has given his sanction to a resolution of the Council of State of the Empire, according to which goods entering Russia from Persia or British India shall be assessed at a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

THE INDIAN EXCISE POLICY.

The following letter from Mr. Westland appears in the *Times* of May 3rd.

In the debate of Tuesday on the subject of the Excise policy of the Government of India, Mr. Caine made the following reference to a speech of mine:—

Last year Westland, the Finance Minister for India, used the following language in the Legislative Council:—"I look hopefully to a considerable increase in the Excise revenues, and believe that a great deal might be done in Northern India by the introduction of the methods which in Bombay and Madras have so powerfully contributed to the increase of revenue under this head." So while the Finance Minister of this country congratulated the House of Commons and the country upon the diminishing revenue from intoxicating liquors, the Finance Minister of India looked hopefully to a considerable increase of the Excise revenues in that country.

These same words, the *Overland Mail* says, were referred to as follows by Sir David Barbour in his financial statement, made on March 27 last, in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General:—

"With reference to this language, it has been alleged that Mr. Westland expressed gratification at the prospect of an increase in drinking among the Indian population, on account of the increased revenue which such a change in the habits of the people would produce. I make no insinuation of wilful misrepresentation against those who have brought this charge, nor do I say that they acted otherwise than in good faith, and yet the charge is absolutely without foundation. Mr. Westland used the language which I have quoted in the Legislative Council to the Government of India, and in the presence of the members of that Council. His remarks passed without challenge. Is it conceivable that if he had meant, or been understood to mean, that the people of India should be encouraged to drink in order that the revenues of the Government of India might grow, there would have been found not a single member of that Council, official or non-official, to protest against the adoption of such a policy? Less than two months afterwards the financial statement for 1888-

NOTICES.

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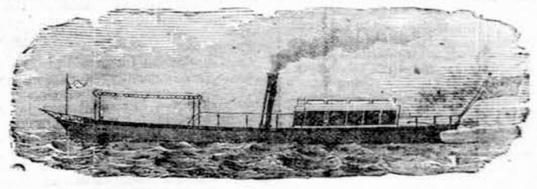

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